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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XXIV NO. 152 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

U. S. Claim British Islands In Pacific

Naidu To Lead Test Team?

Move To Get Pataudi To Play For India

LONDON, June 25.

Strenuous efforts will be made to get the Nawab of Pataudi to play for Indians immediately he arrives. This is the reason why the Test team has not yet been announced.

If Pataudi refuses, the team, besides Vizianagram, will be chosen from Maj. C. K. Nayudu, C. S. Nayudu, Merchant, Mushtaq Ali, Bannerjee, Hindlekar, Nissar, Amarsingh, Jehangir Khan, Wazir Ali and Jai.

It is understood the last place is between Jai and Wazir Ali. There is some talk of appointing Maj. Nayudu as Captain for the Test.—Reuter.

Willingdon Entertains Indian Players

LONDON, June 25.

Lord Willingdon entertained the Indian cricketers at luncheon at the Ritz Hotel.—Reuter.

Fullest Confidence In "Vizzy"

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 25.

The following statement has been made, with the permission of the manager, by C. K. Naidu, Wazir Ali and Jai:—In the cause of Indian Cricket we, as senior members of the team, desire to state we have the fullest confidence in our captain and deny rumours of dissension.

CRESCENT CLUB LODGES PROTEST

Condemns Action Taken Against Amarnath

LAHORE, June 25.

The Crescent Cricket Club, Lahore, of whose team Amarnath is the Captain, decided at a meeting last night to send the following telegram to the President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India:—

"The Crescent Club, Lahore, protests against the extreme step taken and feel certain that when facts are revealed Your Highness will agree that Amarnath is pardonable in the best interests of cricket, and India's honour requires that Amarnath be ordered to represent India. Pray consider public opinion and replace the Captain to enable team to show its worth."

UNJUSTIFIABLE ACTION

The Club adopted resolutions viewing "with immense regret and dissatisfaction the vindictive and drastic action" taken against Amarnath and characterising it as unjustifiable and grossly high-handed. The Club expressed the fear that on the eve of the first Test, this would result in weakening the team and do a great deal of harm to Indian cricket.

ORDER HIM BACK.

While sympathising with Amarnath in his mental worry and affliction, the Club strongly urged the Cricket Control Board to institute an impartial enquiry into the causes of this unfortunate action and to redress the wrong done to the most promising young cricketer that India has produced. In the interests of Indian cricket, said the Club, he should be ordered back by the Board from the next port of call.—A.P.

CONGRESS TICKET FOR ELECTION

Madras Mayor Signs Pledge

MADRAS, June 25.

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan, Mayor of Madras, has signed the Congress pledge and sent a letter to the President of the Tamilnad Congress Committee, requesting him to adopt him (Mayor) as a Congress candidate for the ensuing City Municipal election.—United Press.

Franco-Turkish Support To Soviet Claims

BLACK SEA AS CLOSED WATER

Japan's Opposition To Russia: Alignment Of Forces On Dardanelles Question

MONTREUX, June 25.

After a three days' Conference, the survey of alignments of Powers shows that the Soviet's claims to free ingress and egress receive the support of Turkey, Rumania and France.

Japan's Opposition

The only Power hitherto openly opposing is Japan. Bulgaria is expected also to oppose, while Yugoslavia is expected to demand equal rights for all States.

Italy To Follow

Il Duce's son-in-law, Count Ciano, is expected to represent Italy at the Conference after the raising of sanctions and to put up strong opposition to M. Litvinoff's claims.—Reuter.

DARDANELLES CONFERENCE

Discussions Reveal Discord Between Anglo-Soviet View-points

LONDON, June 25.

Discussions at the Dardanelles Conference, which will adjourn to-day until after the League Assembly, has hitherto revealed the potentialities of discord, especially between the British and Soviet view-points.

M. Litvinoff, voicing the Soviet claims that the Black Sea remain a practically closed water as far as foreign fleets are concerned, equally demands the right of Russia to free egress for her fleet.

The British Delegation on the other hand, has not yet officially formulated its view-point pending receipt of instructions from Downing Street which, the Cabinet is resumed to have discussed at to-day's meeting.

But in general, it is reported, Britain held the opinion that the restrictions on warships passing out of the Black Sea should be the same as on vessels entering it.—Reuter.

PRESS REPORTS DISCOUNTED

RUGBY: June 25.

The Dardanelles Conference at Montreux met to-day in plenary session, when regulations concerning the passage of warships through the Straits were under consideration.

Press messages suggesting that the first exchanges of views on the Turkish draft proposals revealed serious divergences between the British and the Russian view-points are discounted in London, where emphasis is put upon the fact that no opportunity has so far occurred to give other than cursory examination to the proposals and questions arising from them.

Most of the principal delegates to the Conference will be going to Geneva to attend the meeting of the League, but it is expected the Technical Committee will remain at Montreux to enable experts to continue examination of the texts.—B.O.W.

STUDENTS HOIST AMERICAN FLAG

WHITEHALL CONSIDERS DIPLOMATIC ACTION

LONDON, June 25.

A curious situation has arisen as the result of the United States claiming three British Islands in the Pacific, namely, Baker, Jarvis and Howland Islands, barren coral formations, administered by the Colonial Office, but leased to an Australian firm of merchants and shipowners.

They are important to the United States for the development of the Pacific Air Route. It is reported that an American cutter landed twelve American school-boys from Honolulu, four on each island and hoisted the American Flag.

Whitehall is now considering the question of diplomatic action.—Reuter.

GANDHI PICTURE ON ENVELOPES

Letter Returned To Sender As "Proscribed"

OOTACAMUND, June 25.

A postal envelope with a printed picture of Mahatma Gandhi addressed to one P. V. Krishnayya Choudhary was not delivered to the addressee and re-directed to the sender with the remark "proscribed."

P. V. Krishnayya Choudhary has made a representation to the Law Member that an enquiry be made into the matter. The Law Member has promised to examine the case.—United Press.

Keen Contest For Baroda Vice-Mayor's Election

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, June 25.

Rain started in drizzles to-day morning and fell in heavy showers at noon measuring about two inches. It is still drizzling. Total rainfall is six inches up-to-date.

There is a keen contest for the Vice-Presidentship of the Baroda City Municipality. Four or five candidates out of the 24 elected members are standing for election.

Prajamandal Leaders' "No" To Magistrate

AMAZING TERMS FOR LIFTING BAN

Stop Inquiry Into Condition Of 'Kheduts' And Don't Talk Of Revenue Reduction!

(From Our Special Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, June 25.

It is understood that the District Magistrate of Baroda invited Mr. Nickte, one of the three gentlemen on whom prohibitory orders were issued, to discuss the situation with him.

Magistrate's Move

All the three gentlemen met him and after discussion the Magistrate said that he would recommend to the higher authorities the cancellation of the orders if the three gentlemen promised to abstain from making inquiries about the economic condition of the Khadits, nor to talk about reduction in land revenue.

No Undertaking

The three gentlemen said that they were unable to give such an undertaking, however, they would give a reply after consulting their friends.

Prajamandal Firm

Although no statement is issued as yet by the Praja Mandal, I understand that after consultation with the leaders it has been decided that the suggestion made by the District Magistrate should be rejected since it was a definite encroachment on the rights of the popular workers.

On receipt of the orders steps will be taken to approach higher authorities.

A good deal of excitement prevails amongst the citizens and a preliminary meeting has been called for to-day to organize protest meetings.

SUB-INSPECTOR IN CUSTODY

Sequel To Alleged Recovery Of Stolen Property

NAGPUR, June 25.

A message from Yeotmal says that a Sub-Inspector of Police has been arrested in connection with a theft case.

It is alleged that he sent some stolen property in an under-insured parcel to a relation of his and the parcel was stolen in transit by a railway porter. After vigorous investigation by the postal authorities the parcel was recovered and the stolen property was discovered.—United Press.

PILOT OFFICER KILLED

Sequel To R. A. F. 'Plane Crash In Sea Near Aden

LONDON, June 25.

Pilot Officer Spencer, leading aircraftman of the "Great Orex" of Squadron Twelve, has been killed, when their R.A.F. plane crashed in the sea, fifteen miles eastward of Aden.—Reuter.

Eastbound Airmail

KARACHI, June 25.

The eastbound Imperial Airmail arrived at 4 p.m.

"C. R." Sues Madras Paper

Defamation Complaint Filed Before C. P. M.

MADRAS: June 25.

Mr. V.V. Srinivasa Iyengar, Advocate, filed a complaint to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on behalf of Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar against Dr. M. Masilamani Mudaliar for alleged defamation. It was alleged that Masilamani as editor, printer and publisher of the Tamil monthly "Tamil Arasu" published in the current issue of the journal an article of a defamatory nature.

His Worship admitted the complaint and posted the hearing for July 13.—A. P.

BANGALORE STRIKE DEVELOPMENTS

ALLAHABAD, June 25.

A proposal to organise boycott throughout India of cigarettes of the Imperial Tobacco Manufacturing Company was brought before Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru today, when the General Secretary of the Tobacco Factory Workers' Union, Bangalore, saw him in connection with the workers' strike in progress for the last 52 days in Bangalore.

Panditji thought that the company being very extensive and controlling 90 per cent. of the Tobacco factories in India had immense resources to back. He, however, hoped that the management would concede to the demands of the strikers as their demands were small and just.

He sent a message of sympathy to the strikers.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

LORDS AND PENSIONS

LONDON, June 25.

In the House of Lords, Lord Plymouth moved the second reading of the Pensions (Governors of Dominions) Bill.

Lord Elibank raised the question of the great inequality and injustice under which certain Governors in the Indian Empire suffered to-day in comparison with those who came under the Pensions Act 1911 Amending Act 1929. He stated by the original Act, India was excluded from provisions under which pensions were granted to Governors, who served for ten years in any other part of the British Dominions. He asked whether the House would not consider including, under provisions of the new Bill, Indian Governors as well as Governors of Dominions. Governors in India had just as important, perhaps more difficult, more delicate, and more meticulous duties, to perform than the Governors in Self-Governing States and Dominions. It was hardly fair that they should be treated differently from Governors in other places. There might perhaps be a little difficulty in arranging the matters with the Government of India, but quite recently there had been cases of Governors who had served the Crown most faithfully and with great efficiency, who found themselves without pension after services of ten years and even more.

Lord Elibank added he proposed to move in the Committee-stage an amendment, the effect of which would make the present Bill apply to Governors excluded under the Act of 1911 and hoped the Government would give careful and sympathetic consideration to the case and remove the injustice and inequality in the position of Governors in India.

Lord Plymouth, in reply, proposed to consider the matter thoroughly between now and the Committee-stage and assured Lord Elibank that the matter would receive most careful and sympathetic consideration of the Government.

The Bill was read second time without division.—Reuter's Special.

EX-MEERUT PRISONER SET FREE

Muzaffar Ahmed Released Unconditionally From Detention

CALCUTTA, June 25.

Mr. Muzaffar Ahmed, an ex-prisoner in the Meerut Conspiracy Case, who had been under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act detained for some time in the interior of the Noakhali district and then in a village in the Midnapore district, was unconditionally released to-day.

He is keeping indifferent health.—United Press.

S. AFRICA TO FOLLOW BRITAIN'S LEAD

Yet Smuts Believes In Efficacy Of Sanctions

KROONSTAD, June 25.

South Africa will not oppose Britain's lead at Geneva in securing the raising of sanctions. This fact was made clear by Gen. Smuts who, speaking at "Africander Day" function, said it would be the sheerest lunacy to quarrel with England as the war danger was very real. South Africa must stand by the League until the very end. He still believed honest and loyal application of sanctions constituted the most powerful weapon to conserve peace in the world. South Africa would strenously oppose any steps calculated to weaken or derrogate its authority.—Reuter.

Negus To Plead Before League

MUTUAL COMPLIMENTS

"Vizzy" And Zetland Pay Tributes To Each Other's Work

LONDON, June 25.

At a dinner given at the Hyde Park Hotel in honour of Lord Zetland by the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram, the latter, proposing the toast of Lord Zetland said: "The company are fully aware of the magnificent services you have rendered to my country and to better understanding between England and India. Reforms instituted by you in Bengal have vindicated the wisdom of your judgment. Not only does sport look to you for encouragement but also politics in India, where there is a welcome change towards self-government. Yours is a difficult task which is viewed in India with confidence. None is better suited to guide the destinies of our country at this critical time."

Replying, Lord Zetland referred to the splendid leadership of the Indian Captain who had such perfect knowledge of the game. The team enjoyed great popularity, if it had not enjoyed success, but if it showed its recent form on Saturday, uncertainty for England would exist.—Reuter's Special.

NO RAISING OF SANCTIONS

But Vigorous Action Against Italy Needed

LONDON, June 25.

A statement on Mr. Eden's one hour interview with the Negus on June 23 mentions that the Emperor intimated his intention to enter a vigorous protest at Geneva against the raising of sanctions and urge stronger measures.—Reuter's Special.

NEGUS THANKS BRITONS

On Eve Of Departure For Geneva

LONDON, June 25.

Amid cries of "Good Luck" and "God bless you" from a cheering crowd to which he made a dignified response, the Negus departed from Victoria to-day for Geneva. At the moment of departure he conveyed his heartfelt thanks to the British people for their strikingly manifested sympathy for the Ethiopian Nation.—Reuter's Special.

SEAMEN BACK TO STRIKE

Sequel To French Ship-Owners' Refusal To Sign Agreement

MARSEILLES: June 25.

As the result of ship-owners' refusing, despite the Government orders, to sign the agreement reached between the Men's Unions and the Government yesterday evening the shipping strike will continue. Thousands of seamen cheered the decision.—Reuter.

Oran Port At Standstill

ORAN: June 25.

All shipping work in the port is at a standstill owing to the strike of 2,000 dockers. Some vessels are "occupied" by the strikers.—Reuter.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN FRENCH GOVT.

PARIS: June 25.

The Senate passed a vote of confidence in the Government's foreign policy by 185 votes to 58.—Reuter.

PREPARATION OF ELECTORAL ROLLS

Burma Indians' Protest

RANGOON: June 25.

The annual general meeting of the Burma Indian Association passed a resolution viewing with alarm the procedure adopted by the Government in the preparation of the new electoral rolls for the House of Representatives. The meeting urged the Government to prepare complete list of all qualified voters in Indian constituencies without putting on the public the duty of sending in applications for enrolment.

Mr. R.G. Aiyangar was elected President and a strong executive committee was formed.—A.P.

Revolver Find Arrest

CALCUTTA, June 25.

The Special Branch of the Port Police arrested to-day an up-country man with one six-chambered revolver and some live cartridges. He has been remanded to custody.—United Press.

Madras-Rangoon Wireless 'Phone

MADRAS, June 25.

Arrangements for opening a Madras-Rangoon wireless telephone service are proceeding apace. Trials are going on. It is expected that the service will be opened shortly.—United Press.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted unemployed persons of all grades and qualifications to consult for appointments with Hastings anu Co., Fatehpuri Road, Delhi. (6437).

Wanted fast stenographer having insurance experience for European Insurance Co., Good salary. Apply Goldwyn and Co., Mahendra Mansion, Esplanade Road. (6439).

Wanted Typist-clerk immediately, starting salary Rs. 35|5|60, Permanent Post—Gujarati—Marathi need apply personally. Cash security Rs. 200. Apply personally G. M. Dalal, 14 Hamam Street, Raja Bahadur Mansion, 2nd Floor, Fort. (6440).

Wanted:—A trained staff nurse (Hindu preferred) to serve at Mool Chand Kharaiti Ram Ayurvedic and Surgical Hospital, Lahore, and coach Nurse probationers. Pay Rs. 60 to 75 p.m., according to qualifications. Quarters free. Applications to reach the undersigned before 1st July, 1936. Pt. Shiv Sharma Ayurvedacharya, Railway Road, Lahore. (6438).

Wanted an experienced typist, having all-round knowledge of Motor trade, office routine and independent correspondence. Apply Box No. 6405, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a Office Manager for Commercial Firm. Salary Rupees one-hundred and twenty per month. Cash Security Rupees one thousand essential. Responsible job. Only educated 'bona fide' applicants need apply Box No. 6426, 'Bombay Chronicle'.

Wanted Cashier for professional firm immediately. Cash security Rupees five hundred essential. Salary Rupees seventy per month. 'Bona fide' applicants apply Box No. 6425, 'Bombay Chronicle'.

Wanted—Experienced and qualified Indian and Anglo-Indians, Directors, Recordists, Cameramen, Art-Directors and Music Directors for Jubilee Theatres, Ltd., Delhi. Apply personally. S. Santokh Singh, Kashmir Hotel, Dhobi Talao, Bombay, between 8-10 a.m. and 6-10 p.m. (6429).

Wanted—Representatives are wanted to sell the well-known publications of The Standard Literature Co. Ltd. on commission basis. Full details on applying to P. O. Box 213, Calcutta. (6414).

B. C. I. Bank Ltd, Vizagapatam.— Applications are invited from respectable Ladies and Gentlemen for the posts of District Superintendents and Special Superintendents in the Districts of Kaira, Dadu, Panchmahals, Lorkan, Jokababad, Sukkar, Nanabsha, Thar Parker, and North Kanara on Rs. 100-20-300 p.m. (annual) and Rs. 100-10-200 p.m. (annual) with Establishment and Pension. Applications should reach the undersigned with credentials:—R. G. Patil, Esq., Provincial Superintendent, c|o H. M. Despandey's Bungalow. Fort, Dharwar. Applications from other Districts of Bombay Presidency should be addressed to:—Inspector of Branches, **Pranhipalam P. O, Malabar. (6388)**

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted experienced canvassers throughout the Presidency on Rs. 100 besides commission per month. Apply with stamp, Sanjivni Works, Solan (Simla). (6372).

Wanted a fully qualified temporary Nurse for Parekh Hospital, Surat on Rs. 50 p.m. Apply with full particulars before 26-6-36 to the Medical Officer. (3412)

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

City Homoeopathic Medical College (Regd.) (opp. B. B. Station, Dadar), imparts scientific medical training. Prominent staff. Term fee Rs. 30. Apply soon. (6434).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow, Recognised by the U. P. and Bombay Govt's. and Several States. Application from Matriculates invited for admission to Overseer Class. No age or provincial restriction. Final Exam. conducted by U. P. Govt. Free Prospectus. 6321.

Wanted:—Matriculates for admission into the Overseer Class of the Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, Recognised by the U.P. Govt. Applications for July Session 1936, are being entertained now. Apply for free Prospectus and admission form to the Principal. (6218).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Books sold at the Current Rate of Exchange. All English Books now sold at As. 11 a shilling. Economy effected 10 per cent. New Book Co., 190, Hornby Road, Bombay 1. (3339).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted: By an up-to-date and progressive Indian Life Office an influential and Productive Chief Agent for the Bombay Presidency who will be promoted as Branch Secretary early. Highly lucrative and enviable opportunity for a really efficient worker. Please apply to Box No. 3419, "Bombay Chronicle".

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

A respectable Mahomedan gentleman wishes to stay as paying guest. Muslim family preferred. Apply Box 6435, "Bombay Chronicle".

Earn Rs. 100|- monthly by securing orders for our fancy cloth and hosiery goods. Please ask for free particulars. The National Trading Co., Ludhiana (Punjab). 6404

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

WANTED a Medical Officer of Health for the Poona City Municipality, possessing the following qualifications:—

(a)—Medical qualification registrable by the General Council of Medical Education and Registration in the United Kingdom.

and

(b) —A British Diploma in Public Health or the degree of Bachelor of Hygiene of the Bombay University or the Diploma in Public Health of the Calcutta University or such other equivalent Indian Diploma as may from time to time be approved by the Government of Bombay.

Age of the applicant should be below 40 years next birthday.

Good knowledge of Marathi Language essential.

He will be debarred from engaging in private practice:

He shall have to keep motor car for which he will get an allowance of Rs. 100 per month or an amount as may be sanctioned by the Municipality from time to time.

Scale of pay per month shall be:—

For one holding British qualifications—

Rs. 300-20-500 Efficiency Bar 25-650.

For one holding other qualifications approved by Government:—

Rs. 250-15-475 Efficiency Bar 25-550.

The appointment will be on probation for one year and be subject to the approval of Government of Bombay or its delegated authority.

Applications should reach the Chief Officer, Poona City Municipality on or before 10th July, 1936.

K. A. BHAGAT.
President,
Poona City Municipality.
Poona City Municipal Office.
Dated 22nd June, 1936.
3431.

WE TEST SIGHT by the latest and best methods, known to Optical Science.

Our consultants are English Qualified Opticians. Fellows of the British Optical Association and Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians.

LAWRENCE & MAYO, LTD.
(Incorporated in England)
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For Appointment 'Phone 21827.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client SHRIMANT KESHORAO GOPALRAO BUTY, BANKER OF SITABULDI, NAGPUR, has entered into an agreement to purchase one bungalow named Manik Villa, Municipal No. 964/17-18, situate on plots Nos. 105, 22 and 23 of the Deccan Gymkhana and P. Y. C. Housing Societies, in Bhamburda, Poona, Taluq and District Poona, belonging to late Yeshwant Shanker Kalewar alias Yeshwant Shanker Yenkoo Baloo of Poona City, from his widow Mrs. Manickbai w/o Yeshwant Kalewar. The said bungalow is mortgaged with Seth Hanmantram of Poona. If any other person, except the said Seth Hanamantram, has got any encumbrance, either by way of mortgage, gift, or decree or attachment, or any right, title or interest of any sort in the said property; he is requested to inform the same to the undersigned within a week from this notice, failing which my client will complete the sale, thinking that there are no claims whatsoever, and then our client will not be responsible for any claim whatsoever and of whomsoever against the said property.

(Sd.) B. B. WAIKER,
Counsel for
Shrimant K. G. Buty.

Poona City.
24th June, 1936.
Address:—
B. B. Waiker, B.A. LL.B.,
Advocate, Sitabuldi, Nagpur.
3433.

Public Notices.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN ELECTRIC SUPPLY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 6th to MONDAY, the 20th July, 1936, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Home Street, Fort,
Bombay, 24th June, 1936.
3435

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Weights and Measures Inspector on Rs. 100-5/2-150 plus Rs. 5 Cycle allowance per mensem. The qualifications prescribed for the post are as under:—

1. Graduate of a recognised University in Electrical Engineering or in Mechanical Engineering or in Physics and Mathematics; or
2. Second or First Class diploma holder (L.M.E. or L.E.E.) of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay or that of the College of Engineering, Poona, or the N. E. D. College of Engineering, Karachi, in Electrical Engineering or/and Mechanical Engineering.
3. He must be able to speak, read and write English and Gujarati.

The candidates possessing the above qualifications should apply to the undersigned, stating their age, qualifications, caste, previous experience, etc. on or before the 7th July, 1936. The selected candidate will be required to undergo training for at least two months in the Bombay Weights and Measures Department. Copies of testimonials, if any, not more than three in number, may be submitted along with the application.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
3422.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Provident Investment Co., Ltd., have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim or interest in to and upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, lease, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, charge, trust, maintenance, residence, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the pension and tax tenure (cess whereof has been redeemed) situate at Warden Road, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1494 square yards or thereabouts and forming part of a larger plot of land admeasuring 15786 square yards (which is divided into 9 plots) bearing new Survey No. 7096 and Cadastral Survey No. 2/755 of Malabar Hill Division being marked as subplot No. 5 on the plan shown to the purchaser and which said premises are bounded as follows, on or towards the East by subplot 6, on or towards the North by sub-plot No. 8 on or towards the West by sub-plots Nos. 3 and 4 and on or towards the South by a 40 feet Road.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1936
D. G. DESAI,
For Messrs. Kamdar & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3436.

PLAZA
To-night: 6-30 & 9-45 p.m.
RONALD COLMAN
In M.-G.-M. Million Dollars
TALE OF TWO CITIES
TOMORROW
PAUL ROBESON
In Edgar Wallace's
SANDERS OF THE RIVER

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
WARNER BROS. PRESENT
GEORGE ARLISS
IN
JOHN GALSWORTHY'S
GREAT PLAY
"OLD ENGLISH"
"OLD ENGLISH"
The SAGA of a STOIC
"WHAT A GRAND OLD SINNER HE WAS"!
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BETTY LAWFORD
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on which we, Indians do not differ
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HOLY CRIME
HUNS PICTURES'
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is the ONLY EXCEPTION
Those who have seen it say at the top of their voice
"HOLY CRIME
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We guarantee you will join the admirers
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AT
MAJESTIC
Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 500 BAGS SUGAR

By order of the party concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Messrs CRAWFORD and CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on Saturday, 27th June 1936 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the pedhi of Seth Rutanji Virpal at Khand Bazaar.

500 Bags native sugar Pachrukhi Mill No. 1 C.I.F. Cochin S.V.O.H. 280|284.

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BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE OF THE LATEST DESIGN, SEMI-GRAND PIANO.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on SUNDAY, the 28th inst. at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at 29, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, handsome dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, Chesterfield, suites, bedsteads with box mattresses, almirahs, dressing tables, showcases, semi-grand piano, carpets, etc. belonging to a European gentleman, furniture is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on SUNDAY, the 28th inst. at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at "Gloria House" Muzawarpakhady Road, next to Port Trust Works, Mazagon complete dining, drawing and bedrooms furniture, piano, radio, etc. belonging to A. C. Strelley, Esq., Assistant Mechanical Superintendent, Bombay Port Trust. Furniture is on view.

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ROXY TALKIES
"MAHA MAYA"
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CHARNI ROAD,
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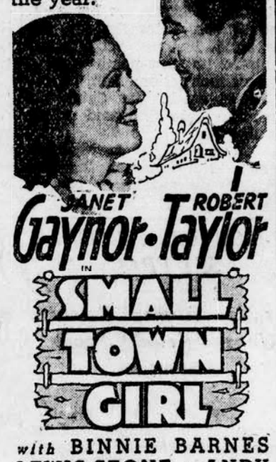
A STRANGE MARRIAGE!
Girls, what would you do ...if you married a perfect stranger ...if he never kissed you afterwards ...if you fell madly in love with him...what would you do? You'll find a thrilling answer in M-G-M's picture of the great Ben Ames Williams' most widely read story of the year.

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Lull In Rainfall

BOMBAY, Thursday.

There has been a lull in the rainfall since last evening. Excepting in the Fort area, where there was more than one inch's rainfall, the other places in the city had much less than an inch during the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. to-day.

The total rainfall from June 1, shows that Bombay has had 2 inches and 46 cents of rainfall above the normal.

While the sky was completely clouded practically the whole of Wednesday, the sun was shining to-day till about 2 p.m. and there was no rainfall. There was a drizzle for a few minutes after 2 p.m. The maximum temperature for the day is 2 degrees below normal.

Rainfall Figures

The following are the rainfall figures.

	24 hours.
Colaba	48 cents.
Fort	1 inch and 21 cents.
Byculla	72 cents.
Matunga	69 cents.
	Since June 1.
Colaba	17 inches and 40 cents.
Fort	19.01
Byculla	19.04
Matunga	16.21

The following are the rainfall figures for the same period last year.

	24 hours
Colaba	18 cents.
Fort	90 cents.
Byculla	8 cents.
Matunga	20 cents.
	Since June 1.
Colaba	22.60 inches.
Fort	36.23 inches.
Byculla	33.99 inches.
Matunga	33.50 inches.

The Maximum temperature for the day was 8 5F, 2 degrees below normal, while the minimum was 77 F. a degree below the normal.

MONSOON STRENGTHENS IN MALABAR

Current Well Distributed Throughout Country

POONA, June 25.

The monsoon has strengthened in Malabar, the Deccan, central parts of the country and lower Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, the east United Provinces, Central India, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, North Hyderabad, Malabar, local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, west United Provinces, east and north Punjab, Kashmir, Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, Mysore and the north Madras coast.

A few falls have occurred in Baluchistan, North West Frontier Provinces, Gujarat, Sind and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Raipur 5 inches, Khandala and Mangalore 4 inches, Cawnpore, Jagdalpur, Karwar, Belgaum, Mercara, 3 inches; Mergui, Tavoy, Tezpur, Bareilly, Dehra Dun, Mussooree, Indore, Saugor, Mainpuri, Dharampore, Parbhani, Trivandrum, Marmagoa, Hanamkonda, 2 inches.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will continue widespread in Malabar and from the Konkan to the United Provinces, increase in Chota Nagpur, Orissa, Burma, occur locally in east and north Punjab, and extend along the North West Frontier and in Sind.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING.

Locally heavy rain will occur in Malabar and the Central Provinces during the next 24 hours.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 25-6-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +072 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.0 degrees 1.8 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.0 degrees 0.5 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 87 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 183 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 30 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.48 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 17.46 inches

Total rainfall during the year 17.86 inches.

Weather Remarks—Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 25-6-36.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83-1 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.83 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.62 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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Your Sleeping Beauty

Let's begin with faces first. Your complexion is drab, wrinkled, blemished? Defies all attempts to beautify it with cosmetics? Then get rid of it. Beneath this unlovely outer skin lies a fresh, youthful complexion waiting to be revealed. What can you do about it? Just get an ounce or two of Mercolized Wax from your chemist and apply this wax nightly instead of your usual creams. While you sleep this oxygenated wax gently and imperceptibly absorbs the discoloured, unbeautiful outer tissue, revealing in its place a fresh, youthful skin. A brief ten-day treatment will suffice to convince you that this is the beauty treatment you have been waiting for, it awakes that sleeping beauty.

Mercolized Wax contains no animal fat.

It is on all tongues

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you will understand "WHY"

DID YOU

Maclean

YOUR TEETH TO-DAY ?

No need to ask! Those sparkling white teeth tell more than words. They show how effectively Macleans Peroxide Toothpaste cleans—whitens—polishes, while preserving the delicate enamel. Actually, Macleans cleans teeth in three different ways—it gently dissolves away obstinate stains, then whitens and polishes with two of the safest, softest ingredients known in dentistry and finally, for your health's sake, it contains efficient germicides to leave your mouth hygienically clean. And so Macleans cares for the health of your teeth as well as their appearance. Try it to-day. You'll like its cool, refreshing flavour!

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA, BURMA, & CEYLON.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

At about 5 o'clock yesterday evening the police raided an alleged gambling den at Durgadevi.

Three persons who were in the room were arrested. They were Kassam Ali Mohamed, Moreshwar Laldas and Baboo Pandoo.

They were produced to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Girgaum.

The first and second accused were released on bail and the third was remanded to police custody till the sixth of July.

SUTTA KHEL CASE

Sensational Allegations

Grave allegations were again made at the Esplanade Court today by Sub-Inspector Gadre of the Princess Street Police against the 29 accused in the sensational gambling case in which 29 persons were arrested on the occasion of simultaneous raids on the head office of Jadhavji Gandhi and Co. at Sheikh Memon Street and on its two branches at Kalbadevi Road on June 1 last.

Sub-Inspector Gadre alleged that every book seized from the firm contained gambling transactions and was written in such a way as to evade suspicion.

Witnesses in the case, continued Sub-Inspector Gadre, have been tampered with, and they have been asked not to add fuel to fire.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar refuted the allegation that erasures were made in the 'pucca mail' book.

It was ultimately decided that a Mehta or Mehtas of the firm should go to the police station where they could copy down the transactions between 11 a.m. and 5-30 p.m.

The books which were not in Court on Saturday last were brought to-day.

Mr. Velinkar asked for the production of 'Katcha' books.

Sub-Inspector Gadre stated that the accused had not gone to the police station and pointed out the books. But the police had brought the documents and the accused could point out which were the 'Katcha' books.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Gadre not to show the 'Mehta' of the firm the entries in the books.

Two books were marked by the 'Mehta' as 'Katcha,' and were given to the Magistrate for inspection.

POINT OF DOUBT IN ENROLMENT

Are Harijans Paying Concession Rents To Municipality Entitled To Vote?

BOMBAY, Thursday.

It is understood that Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has addressed a letter to the Collector of Bombay, requesting him to clear a certain point, which would mean the addition of several hundred voters to the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

He has asked the Collector as to whether the Harijans, who are living in Municipal Chawls are entitled to vote or not, on rent qualification. These Harijans, as they are employees of the Bombay Municipal Corporation get the rooms at a nominal rent which is less than Rs. 5 though the actual rents chargeable for these rooms would be more than that amount.

Extension Plea

It is further understood that several Commercial and semi-political Associations in the City are addressing a memorandum to the Government of Bombay, requesting them to further extend the final date of getting names registered on the Electoral Roll.

Due to agitation, the Bombay Government once extended the date for about fortnight and the final date, as at present decided, will be 3rd July. The request will be for a further extension by about a fortnight.

The "Perfect Roll" propaganda inaugurated by the B.P.C.C. is going on with great momentum but a series of handicaps are preventing a good number of people entitled to vote, from getting their names registered.

Arrivals In City

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, members of the Congress Working Committee, arrived in Bombay on Wednesday and are staying at Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's residence.

They will be leaving for Wardha, for the Working Committee meeting on Friday. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, member of Working Committee who must have reached Karachi to-day is expected to fly to Bombay, to exercise his right of voting to-morrow, in the elections of the two additional members to the A.I.C.C. The candidates are Messrs K. M. Munshi, S. K. Patil and Yusuf Meherally.

Mr. K. F. Nariman will be leaving to-morrow night for Wardha to attend the Parliamentary Board's meeting.

MORE EVICTION NOTICES TO CHAWL TENANTS

(From A Correspondent.)

The tenants of the Improvement Trust Chawls at Chichbunder have also been served with notices to vacate their premises on June 30.

These tenants number 372 and their rents have been increased from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6-4-0 during the last few years while their incomes have been rapidly dwendling due to economic depression. The Municipality has designed to add 6 anna per month in lieu of the provision of lights on stair-cases, water taps and W.C's.

POONA, June 23.

The Poona City Municipality adjourned yesterday as a mark of respect to the late Dr. K. D. Khambatta. Tributes were paid to his memory by Mr. Jhanjale, and Advocate Gadkari, whereupon a condolence resolution was passed all standing, and the meeting was then adjourned.

The Reserve Bank of India rate remains unchanged at 3 per cent per annum.

CLAIM FOR PRIVILEGE FROM ARREST

Small Causes Court Lays Down Rule On Interesting Law Point

An interesting point of law concerning the privilege from arrest of a person (against whom a decree has been issued), while he is a party to a suit in another Court or tribunal, was decided at the Small Causes Court by Mr. A. A. Chitre, Chief Judge and Mr. M. D. Laikaka.

In this suit the Nissho Co. Ltd., plaintiff, who had obtained a decree against Shaikh Abdul Aziz Shaikh Mahomed Ebrahim and others, defendants, applied for execution of the decree by the arrest and detention in person of the first defendant. A warrant of the arrest of the first defendant was issued under which the first defendant was arrested and produced before the Registrar of the Court of Small Causes.

When There Is Privilege

The Full Court, in laying down principles on which matters arising under Section 135 should be dealt with in future, observed in the judgment that the privilege from arrest ensured while the party was attending a Court or tribunal and lasted till he returned to his ordinary place of residence, latitude being allowed to a party coming from an outside place to attend the court before which his suit was pending, and also in returning to the outside place whence he came. In order to obtain exemption under Section 135 the party must first satisfy the court that his attendance at the court or tribunal was 'bona fide' in relation to the matter pending before that court;

Secondly, the court he attended had jurisdiction in the matter pending before it or the party believed in good faith that it had such jurisdiction;

And, thirdly, he should be exempted from arrest during such period as was reasonably required in going to the tribunal from his ordinary place of residence to attend that tribunal and return from it to the ordinary place of residence whence he came, the exemption being forfeited if in going to, or in returning from, the court there was an unnecessary or excessive deviation sufficient in the opinion of the court to forfeit the privilege.

The exemption was also forfeited if the party claiming it, after coming from his ordinary place of residence to a place where the court was situated, unreasonably delayed his departure, when he knew that the matter pending before the court was not likely to be taken for a considerable time.

Only For Guidance

In this case, the facts placed before the court were not sufficient for coming to the conclusion as to whether the first defendant was reasonably justified in remaining in Bombay after his suit had come off the board after February 17 last, as sufficient evidence did not appear to have been led before the Registrar by the first defendant on his part.

The full Court did not grant a "rule nisi," as all that the plaintiff desired it to do was to lay down principles for future guidance.

Mr. A. S. Davar appeared for the plaintiff.

CITY POLICE CHANGES

Yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette" publishes the following order of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay,:—

Mr. S. S. Navalkar, officiating Inspector of Police, Bombay City, reverted as Deputy Inspector from the 25th May 1936.

Mr. F. A. Beart, officiating Inspector of Police, Bombay City C.I.D., to officiate as Inspector of Police, Bombay City, from the 23rd May 1936.

Mr. P. G. Satam, officiating Inspector of Police, Bombay City, reverted as Deputy Inspector from the 23rd May 1936.

Mr. H. T. Hewson, officiating Inspector of Police, Bombay City, reverted as Deputy Inspector from the 1st June 1936.

Mr. H. J. Dyer, Inspector of Police, Bombay City C.I.D., to be Inspector of Police, Bombay City from the 7th June 1936.

Deputy Inspector H. T. Hewson is appointed to officiate as Inspector of Police Bombay City, from the 13th June 1936 vice officiating Inspector N. K. Deshpande on leave, pending further orders.

JEWEL THEFT SUSPECTS IN CUSTODY

Two persons have been arrested by the Bombay C.I.D. on suspicion of being concerned in the Soparibaug Road jewellery shop burglary on April 16 last.

The arrested persons are Ghelawala and Ramji Bhagwan. They were remanded in custody at the Esplanade Court.

RANGOON MUSLIMS MEET

Britain's Palestine Policy Denounced

A Rangoon correspondent writes:—

"A mass meeting of the Muslims of Rangoon was held on Friday (19th instant) under the auspices of the Young Men's Peshawaree Association at the Ariff Hall to protest against the British Government's policy adopted towards the Arabs in Palestine. The hall was packed to overflowing with enthusiastic Muslims and Allama Abdulla Nawab Rashid Makki Khateeb of the Surti Sunni Jama Musjid, Rangoon, was voted to the chair.

The proceedings opened with a recitation from the Holy Quran by Mr. Yacoob Gora Bawa, and a "Nazam" by Mohammad Mushtaq touching the situation in Palestine.

UNANIMOUSLY PASSED.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

(1) This mass meeting of the Muslims of Rangoon emphatically protest against the British Government's policy adopted towards the Arabs in Palestine; it urges the British Government to change its present policy as it seriously affects the Muslims of India; it further demands complete independence for Palestine.

(2) This mass meeting of the Muslims of Rangoon while congratulating the Arabs of Palestine for their services in the cause of Islam and protection of the Holy Land, prays to the Almighty for the souls of the martyrs and deeply sympathises with the bereaved.

(3) This meeting authorises that copies of the above resolutions be despatched to the League of Nations, the High Commissioner in Palestine, the Prime Minister, London, the Governor General of India and to the Press.

ON THE SPOT.

It was proposed by Moola Dawood Madni and the President that a Committee be formed to collect funds for helping the depressed and suffering Arabs of Palestine. Immediately the following sums were collected on the spot: —Khan Bahadur R. R. Khan Rs. 1,000, Usman Masti Khan Sahib Rs. 250, Mr. Ally Sulaiman Adamjee Rs. 200, Messrs. Ahmed Ebrahim Bros. Rs. 200, Mr. Ebrahim Moola Mall Rs. 20, Mr. M. A. Razak Marsapuri Rs. 10, Mr. Dawood Ismail Nouroz Rs. 10, Mr. Dawood Ebrahim Rs. 10, Mr. Fazalai Elahi Rs. 10, Mr. Tayabji Rs. 5, Maulana Hakeem Aish Rs. 5, Allama Rush Sahib Makki Rs. 5, Maulana Marghoob Ahmad Rs. 5 and Mr. I. A. Mahajer Rs. 5. Besides these, other contributions ranging from annas 4 to Rs. 2 were made. The total sum collected on the spot amounted to Rs. 1,773-12.

INDIAN

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JAMSHEDPUR
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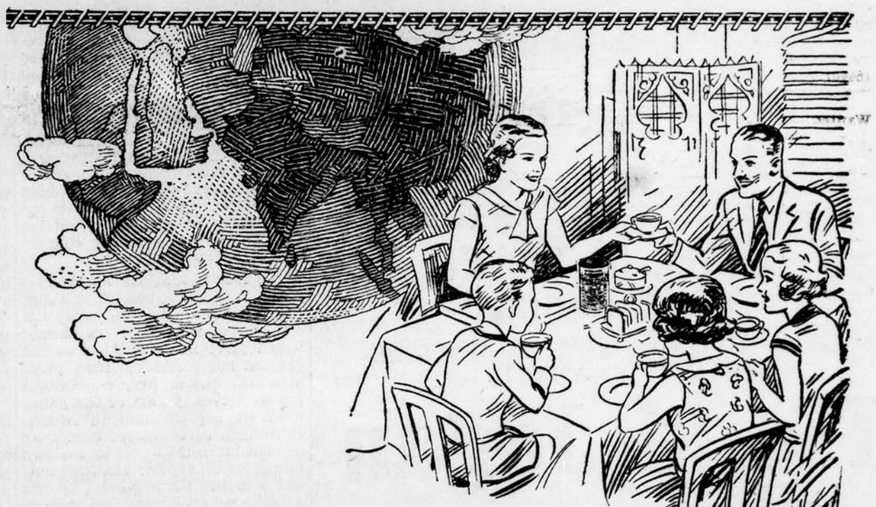
ALL OVER THE WORLD —



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OE/188

Indian Cricketers

More About "Vizzy's" Whims

Brittain-Jones Has Effrontery To Insult Bombay

Result Of Contract Under Which Members Of Team Are Banned To Express Opinion

(From Our Sports Correspondent)

LONDON, June 17 (By Air Mail)

The report from India that there is growing disappointment with the captaincy of the Indian tourists in the home town has annoyed the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram and his Manager, Major K. Brittain-Jones.

The ever optimistic Indian Captain still thinks that he should not make room for some one More capable to step in the breach and to lead India to victory. When his attention was drawn to the criticism from India, all that the Maharajkumar could say that luck was against the tourists. "I suppose we have had the bad luck which comes to any team at times, but I hope we shall improve," said the Indian captain just when he was about to bat at Sunderland when the Indian side were playing Durham.

His Manager expressed "every confidence in the Maharajkumar." He added that "the Kumar has fully justified his selection as captain, and I am sure that I speak for the team when I say that. We have had a run of bad luck in our matches in this country but it is not because the side is bad one or because the Captain is indifferent that we have been losing games. We have been very unfortunate in regard to casualties, and also in regard to the weather."

THAT ODIOUS CONTRACT

If the Manager had contended himself by leaving the situation to luck and fate, one would have excused him. However, he has been most unfair to the Indian players on whose behalf he has elected to express confidence in the captaincy of the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram. The fact is the Indian players have signed a contract under which they are not expected to express any opinion. If there had been no contract I am more than confident that barring three or four players, who are either the personal friends of the Maharajkumar or are in his service in his native land, there would hardly be one player in the team to support Major Brittain-Jones and the Maharajkumar.

The Manager had the impunity to suggest that the opinion of Bombay cricketers is of no value, as in his view Bombay is not a criterion of Indian cricket. By irony of fate when the Manager made this statement there was opened in Bombay a stadium, named after Lord Brabourne. When the Bombay Governor opened it, the sporting fans who witnessed the scene, were reminded by no less a contemporary of yours than the "Times of India," that "as the nursery of Indian cricket, Bombay has claims to that title, now marked with the seal of official approval." The speeches of the Governor of Bombay and the Maharaja of Patiala also suggest that Major Brittain-Jones has been indiscreet in attempting to overlook the criticism that has come from one part of India.

"VIZZY'S MISCALCULATION

To confuse the issue, Major Brittain-Jones and the Maharajkumar have suggested that the Indian players should be given a fair chance. This cry has been picked up by critics who too sung a song during the week asking for a fair chance for the tourists. What they are ignoring, by reposing their confidence in the present captaincy is that the object which they want to be fulfilled is itself defeated. The Indian tourists are certainly not getting a fair chance under the captaincy of the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram. For instance, who is responsible for the defeat of the tourists by a minor county—Durham—last week Is it fair to say that the Indian players did not do their best or failed in their noble attempt to do so? The failure of India to beat Durham or at least to save the game could be laid at the door of the Indian captain. It is a humbug to say that the Indian Captain displayed sporting instinct when he declared the Indian side and asked the home county to bat. The fact is that the Maharajkumar underrated the strength of his opponents. He was blind to what had happened in the first innings, when the home county's tail wagged and wagged so well that India was two runs behind. He ought to have made a note of the time that the fast scorers from the home country took in beating the Indian first innings score. Even a school team or a Club captain from Hampstead and Marylebone has that elementary sense of calculation. The other reasons for the failure of the Durham match was the bowling arrangement. All that I know of Emir Elahi is primarily he is a bowler. He is brought on the tour not as a batsman or as a smart man in the field, but essentially as a spin bowler. Has the Maharajkumar any explanation to offer as to why Elahi was not given the ball? Is it not a fact that he tried another bowler instead, who conceded 46 runs in three overs?

The Indian captain has offered a poor explanation of the failure of his side. If he were to trust stars to rise from heaven in his favour, we ought to do something that would appeal to the Great Beings. Perhaps, instead of practising at the nets, the Indian players would do well to visit a Hindu temple or a Mosque in Woking and invoke the blessings of the Almighy God under the leadership of the Maharajkumar!

THE GREAT SNAG.

However one cannot appreciate the position of Jardine and Carson. The latter who writes for the "Evening News," a Rothermere organ, has discovered that "the difficulty with this team from India with its huge population and wide differences of religious opinion is to find a temporary basis on which Mohammedans, Hindus and Parsis can pleasantly endure four months' close association with no other common interest but cricket. It is almost as if a side composed of Danes, Portuguese and Greeks were expected to spend many weeks in each other's company without a word of irritation. So far as I have heard there is not a great deal of dissension in the Indian camp. Considering the racial differences they are wonderfully well together but they are rather apt to chaff each other in the field and do not settle down to play serious cricket that the quality of our country cricket demands."

The fact is that the whole team need is on the best of relations with one another, all that the team lacks is proper captaincy, which gives no inspiration to the players. For instance, the giant Manomed Nissar may do the best job in the early part of the game, when the captain suddenly switches him on or continues him. Does he consult Nissar as to his own fitness or otherwise? Does he consult any of the players on the field? I quite understand that he need not, but in that case, he ought to realise that the worse crime that he is committing is by consulting certain English folks who are not in the team, or whose interest in the Indian game does not transcend beyond reporting the game to certain newspapers.

LAME EXCUSES

Mr. Jardine, and Mr. Hobbs say the Indians will do well in the Test match and we should not be disheartened. Did these men say that of England Eleven when Australians were here, or more recently South Africa continued to beat England? The talk of invalids is another method to divert our attention. When the South Africans were touring England, or before that England was in Australia, were they not in the same predicament? But was that allowed to weigh in favour of the doings of the side? Was there no criticism of the depleted side? But all honour to South Africa, under Wade's captaincy they pulled through in spite of depleted strength.

The fact of the matter is if English critics do not continue to repeat the tune that the Indians are a good side under the Maharajkumar, the county gates would find empty tills. Can they afford to do that? Ask Nottingham, Sunderland, and the counties where the visitors paid visit recently.

NO HEART IN MISSION

I find it is suggested that the players are not treating the games seriously. That they throw away their wickets. What does it suggest? Does it mean that Jai and others do not realise that their reputation as good cricketers is at stake? The only explanation that is available for the Indians spending their time in going round different places on sight-seeing is that they have no heart in the mission for which they have been imported to London under the Leadership of a captain who was not selected by the Cricket Control Board but who owes his position in the team owing to the votes canvassed on his behalf in the provincial clubs.

VIRTUE OF INDIAN WOMANHOOD

GLORIFIED AND SHOWN IN ITS TRUE HEAVENLY ASPECT!

Pia-ki-Jogan

an Indian Talkie that throbs the heart of every Indian lady with pride and admiration.

Miss Sardar Akhtar

with the golden voice and the brilliant Radio fame sings melodious songs the music and enchantment of which go deep down your heart.

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SOCCER SHOTS

Bombay Gymkhana Provides Biggest Surprise Of The Season

("BY WHISTLE".)

Monsoonish weather conditions provided plenty of amusement to the football-goers of the city during the last few day's—to the discomfiture of those who participated in the games of the week. Mudlarking is a favourite pastime of the Bombay Gymkhana players who nearly always get the better of their opponents under such conditions. Finding the state of affairs most suitable to their taste, they gathered their forces together to spring the biggest surprise of the season on Tuesday last. They managed to overcome the leaders of the League who had an unbeaten career up to that time. The Colaba Gunners had defeated the Durhams so convincingly by 4 goals to one on the previous Thursday that even the warmest supporters of the "Mighty Atoms" could not dream of such a consummation. But the unexpected happened and the Gymkhana ran out winners by two solid goals. Now at the end of the first half of the League they have succeeded in pulling themselves up from the bottom of the ladder leaving that unenviable position to the unfortunate city.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH D.L.I.?

The D.L.I., the last year's champions, are having a rather lean time of it. After losing to the Kirkee Field Brigade they succumbed to both their stable mates, the R. A. and the Transit Section. There must be something radically wrong with their shooting department. The Durhams would do well to supply more powder and ammunition to their attacking quintette. Their defenders do not seem to get on very well in making up the barricade against their fortress, especially their custodian need more courage and alacrity in negotiating the attacks on his citadel. They have now been shoved down to the fourth position. I hope they would regain their old form before they enter the field again. Although they vanquished the city by five clear goals on Wednesday last their performance was not at all convincing.

ARTILLERY TEAMS IN COMMAND

The two artillery teams are holding the commanding positions in the League Table. The Colaba Gunners rose to the top by conquering their Kirkee rivals by the narrowest of margins. It looks as if the fight for the championship would be between these two teams. If the local Artillery had not lost the two valuable points to the Bombay Gymkhana their position would have been much more secure than it is to-day.

The Somersets have improved their position during the week by two steps and are behind the Kirkee Gunners by two points only. But it is unlikely that they would rise higher than that or even keep that position till the end as their skill and strength do not hold out such a promise.

CITY'S SAD PLIGHT

The Transit Section is the weakest of the military teams. But by defeating the redoubtable Durhams they have enhanced their reputation to the extent of challenging the senior teams. I doubt, however, if they would be able to lower their colours and take up a higher position.

The Bombay City is the most unfortunate of the lot. They never seem to succeed, although they fight as hard as any other team in the League. Their real trouble is that their forwards always fail to find the netted area even when they are at point blrnk range. Their defenders defend well to a point but their methods of feeding their forwards are far from satisfactory. It is a pity that the best of the civilian players cannot be got together as a team to play in the premier division of the League, because their bosses would not allow them. Even those who play find it so difficult to reach the Cooperage in time. How can anybody give of his best after working hard the whole day in office, or out of doors? Unless the city bosses take a more sympathetic attitude towards civilian football. I am afraid it will never attain the position which is its due.

D. L. I. 'B' ON TOP

As in the first division, the military teams are dominating the second. The second string of the Durhams are holding an unquestioned sway, having won all their nine engagements so far. In fact their debit side was altogether blank until the City Police notched a goal against them the other day. The Transit Section 'B' are following the D. L. I. closely at their heels and it is very doubtful if they would yield the second position to the Texaco or any other civilian team as they did last year.

The Texas now stand third in the table. But the Tramwaymen appear to have a greater claim to that rank, as they are three games behind them with only one point short. Besides, they have already beaten the Texaco in their first meeting by the substantial margin of 4 goals.

PAREL SPORTING LEAD

BENGAL CLUB LEAGUE

The Bengal Club League is also going on merrily at Parel. The Parel Sporting Club still heads the list with an unbeaten record. The Goans United stand second in order with ten points to their credit. But the D. L. I. Followers and the G. S. Medical College are likely to thaul them down when they have played a few more games. Another new combination Bhoiwada Cross are doing very well. With the inclusion of Premlal of the Bombay City, they are sure to do better still. The older clubs like the Bengal Club, the King's Circle, Mahim Sports and Havero Sports' have not shone as well as they should. All these lack shooting abilities which make their superior play infructuous. The Karana Saraswats, Matunga United and Khatau Sports, the "babies" of the tournament, are improving day by day in their play, though not in the collection of points.

HARWOOD LEAGUE TABLES

Colaba Gunners Lead First Division

The following are the positions of the teams in the Harwood League including the matches played on Wednesday, June 24:—

FIRST DIVISION.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Agst.	Pts.
R.A. Colaba	6	5	0	1	11	3	10
3rd Fild Bde.	6	4	1	1	10	4	9
Somersets	6	3	1	2	10	9	7
Durhams	6	3	0	3	17	8	6
Transit Section	6	2	1	3	4	8	5
Bombay Gym.	6	1	1	4	3	11	3
Bombay City	6	0	2	4	2	14	2

SECOND DIVISION.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Agst.	Pts.
Durhams "B"	9	9	0	0	45	1	18
Transit Sec. 'B'	8	7	0	1	25	4	14
Texaco S. C.	10	5	2	3	15	24	12
B. E. S. T.	7	5	1	1	12	6	11
G.I.P. Mech.	9	1	5	3	6	13	7
City Police	10	3	1	6	13	28	7
Telephone S.C.	10	1	4	5	5	19	6
"Times of Ind."	9	2	2	5	9	21	6
B. B. & C. I.	10	2	2	6	8	27	6
Y. M. C. A.	8	1	1	6	5	17	3

BENGAL CLUB LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Agst.	Pts.
Parel Sporting	6	6	0	0	8	0	12
Goans United	7	5	0	2	16	4	10
Rainbow J. C.	7	4	0	3	10	7	8
D.L.I. Followers	4	3	1	0	6	1	7
Havero Sports	5	3	1	1	10	2	7
G.S.M. College	4	2	2	0	8	0	6
Bengal Club	5	1	4	0	4	2	6
King's Circle	6	3	0	3	8	6	6
Bhoiwada Cross	4	1	3	0	4	1	5
Mahim Sports	6	2	1	3	7	4	5
Matunga Untd.	8	0	1	7	0	14	1
Kanara Sarswt.	5	0	1	4	1	17	1
Khatau Sports	7	0	0	7	0	26	0

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

The following frequencies will be used:
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.), GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.), GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53). (from 3-30 p.m. to close).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Around the Counties, No. 1. "Men of Kent and Kentish Men." "O famous Kent. What county hath this isle that can compare with thee?" The programme devised and produced by William MacLurg.
8-7 p.m. Gramophone Records.
8-30 p.m. The Hotel Victoria Orchestra; leader, A. Rossi; under the direction of Emilio Colombo. From the Hotel Victoria, London.
9-15 p.m. Gramophone Records.
9-25 p.m. The News and Announcements.
9-45 p.m. The Gershom Parkington Quintet. Prelude in G minor; Polichinelle (Rachmaninov), Waltz Mon Bijou (Lepaige). Study in A flat (Liszt). Selection. Chu Chin Chow (Norton). Nuit d'etoiles (Debussy). Sercnade (Drigo). Toccata (Saint-Saens).

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.
1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections.
2-0 p.m. Selection of Indian Music.
3-0 p.m. Educational Talk. History—"The Discoverer of Electricity." Geography—"Stamp Collecting." Biology—"Muscles of the Body." History—"Queen Elizabeth." Literature—"A Folk Story."
6-30 p.m. Gujerati Garba Songs. Jer Udwadia and her party.
7-0 p.m. Tiny Tot in Marathi Songs. Kumar Vivek Balsekar.
7-15 p.m. Recitation from Holy Quran. Moulvi Gulam Mahomed Kumar.
7-30 p.m. Shahir M. N. Nanivdekar. In Marathi Humorous Skits. Adani Ghati. Bhondla. Dheknachi Shikar.
8-0 p.m. Commercial News and News in Hindi.
8-25 p.m. Light Classical Music. Vastalabai Kumtekar.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. Talk: "Synopsis of the Indian Cricketers Touring England. By Frank Tarrant.
10-0 p.m. Jules Craen and His Quintet.

Delhi Programmes:

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc/s.
8-0 a.m. Time Signal.
Recitation from the Quran-i-Sharif.
By Muhammad Jamil.
8-10 a.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Bhairvin.
8-20 a.m. Kallo Bai of Pataudi. Thumri Asawri.
8-30 a.m. Ghulam Najaf Khan Ajmere. Naat.
8-40 a.m. P. S. Mukerji. Sarod—Jonpuri.
8-45 a.m. Talk: (Hindustani). "The Child and the Mother." By Mrs. F. D. Mahmood.
9-0 a.m. Bhai Ghulam. Dilruba—Desi.
9-5 a.m. Asad Ali Khan of Agra. Khayal Shudh Bilawal.
9-15 a.m. Kallo Bai of Pataudi. "Woh ik alam naya hota hai woh ik josh hota hai, Jawani men kise neki badi ka hose hota hai." (Bekhud).
8-25 a.m. Asad Ali Khan of Agra. "Har hal men raha jo tira asra mujhe, Mayus kar saka no hajum-i-bala mujhe." (Hasrat).
9-35 a.m. Ghulam Najaf Khan Ajmere. "Dar badar nasaia farsai se kia hota hai. Wuhi hota hai jo qismat-ka hota hai."—(Momin).
9-45 a.m. Ghulam Sabir. Sarangi—Gujri.
9-50 a.m. Asad Ali Khan of Agra. "Karte hain jo keh ji men thane hain, Khubru kiski bat mane han." (Mir Taqi).
1-0 p.m. Time Signal.
Indian Recorded Music.
6-0 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra.
6-10 p.m. Ghulam Najak Khan Ajmere. Thumrie.
6-20 p.m. 1st News Bulletin. (Hindustani).
6-30 p.m. 1st News Bulletin. (English).
6-40 p.m. Asad Ali Khan of Agra. Gond Malhar.
6-50 p.m. Kallo Bai of Pataudi. Dadra.
7-0 p.m. Haidar Husain. Vichitra Veena—Megh Malhar.
7-10 p.m. Ghulam Najaf Khan of Ajmere. "Apna hi sa ae nargisi-mastana bana de, Main jab tujhe janum mujhe diwana bana de." (Jigar).
7-20 p.m. Asad Ali Khan of Agra. "Kuchh karo fikr mujh diwane ki, Dhum hai phir bahar ane ki." (Mir Taqi).
7-30 p.m. Sardar Husain. Violin—Gat Kamod.
7-35 p.m. Kallo Bai of Pataudi. Ghazal Aiman Kalyan. "Tazaron bar nikle ashk lekin phir bhi kam nikle. Ilahi aur kaise arzue chashm-i-nam nikle."—(Hasrat).
7-45 p.m. "For Villagers Only."
8-45 p.m. Talk: (Hindustani). "Light Literature." By Dr. Saeed Ahmad Barelvi.
9-0 p.m. Ghulam Najaf Khan of Ajmere. Qawwali.
9-18 p.m. Kallo Bai of Pataudi. (a) Thumri. (b) Dadra.
9-35 p.m. Asad Ali Khan of Agra. "Muztar hai bakut meri tabiat kai din se, Dekhi jo najin apki surat kai din se." (Hasrat).
9-45 p.m. 2nd News Bulletin. (Hindustani).
10-0 p.m. 2nd News Bulletin. (English).
10-15 p.m. Talk: (English). "No 10 Downing Street." By O. W. Stebbings.
10-30 p.m. An Instrumental Concert. H. M. 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers Bank under H. E. Hull, M. M., Band Master.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.
12-36 p.m. SB A Studio Concert. The military Band of the East Indian Railway.
1-36 p.m. Educational Broadcast for School Students. "Fables from the Puranas," By Nripin Chatterjee.
2-36 p.m. Selections from Gramophone Records.
5-6 p.m. A Running Commentary on the Football Match. Mohammedan Sporting vs. Black Watch. Relayed from the C. F. C. Ground. Commentator: Bertie Meyer.
6-6 p.m. Children's Hour conducted by Kamal Bose. Letters and Riddles.
6-16 p.m. All About our Sky.
6-31 p.m. Bengali Song by Rekha Das Gupta.
6-37 p.m. "Do you know."
6-43 p.m. Recorded Selections.
6-51 p.m. SB Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bengali).
7-6 p.m. SB Indian Theatrical Night. Betar Natookey Dal presents: "Meera Bai." By Basanta Chatterjee, under the direction of B. K. Bhadra.
10-6 p.m. SB Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English).

(Continued in Col. 5)

(continued from col. 7)

Sangdil Samaj

now running in

3rd Glorious Week

with

Your Great Favourites

Sardar Akhtar, Padmadevi, Nazir, H. K. Shivdasani, Gope

It's a "DARYANI" SUPER

with Enchanting Music and Clever Acting

AT

KRISHNA

Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p. m.

Matinee at 2-30 p. m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

PRESENT UNITED FRONT

States' People's Conference's Advice To Baroda Prajamandal

The General Secretary of the Indian States People Conference has sent the following telegram to the President Baroda Prajamandal:—

"Trust Prajamandal will present United front against arbitrary encroachment of elemantary rights. Assure wholehearted support."

EXCITEMENT AT AMRELI

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

RANPUR, June 25.

Tense excitement prevails in Amreli due to prohibitory orders passed by the District Magistrate against three workers of the Prajamandal. The Prajamandal authorities at Amreli are keenly watching further developments. They are awaiting instructions from the head office at Baroda.

FINAL PERFORMANCES at
THE EXCELSIOR
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
JACK HULBERT
SINGING and DANCING in his LATEST COMEDY:
"JACK OF ALL TRADES"
with
GINA MALO
ROBERTSON HARE
A Gainsborough Picture.

CAPITOL
THE LAST DAY
at 6-30 & 10 p. m.
BY REQUEST
RKO-Radio's Famous Musical
Roberta
with
IRENE DUNNE
FRED ASTAIRE
GINGER ROGERS
Dance Sensations—Fashion Creations—Magic Melodies.
:: TO-MORROW ::
THE "BENGAL LANCERS" of the Navy!—
"ANNAPOLIS FAREWELL"
with
SIR GUY STANDING—TOM BROWN—ROSALIND KEITH

REGAL
The Last Day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents
"THESE THREE"
MIRIAM HOPKINS
MERLE OBERON
JOEL McCREA
Also ALL-COLOUR Silly Symphony
"COCK OF THE WALK"

COME UP
to see this great picture
HOLY CRIME
in the
SPECIAL MATINEE
TO-DAY
at 2-30 p. m.
at
MAJESTIC
Other shows at 5, 8 and 10-30 p. m.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Ashad Shud 7, 1992
Muslim: Ravi-ul-Akhar 6, 1335
Parsi: Deh 24, 1305
Hightide: 4-39; 16-36
Lowtide: 9-57; 23-28
Sunrise: 6h. 3m.
Sunset: 7h. 19m.
Corporation meeting 2-30 p.m. (B.T.)

Saturday, June 27.

S. S. "Ranpura" with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Monday, June 29.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Tuesday, June 30.

Progressive Group Combined Meeting: Green's Hotel (ground floor), 6-30 p.m. Discussion on the League of Nations. Principal Speakers: Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. R. H. Parker.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per S. S. "Pres Garfield" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Friday.

THE ASTHIKA SAMAJ.

The Hon. Secretary of the Asthika Samaj writes:—

There will be no General Body meeting of the Samaj on Sunday the 28th inst.

THE BOHRA YOUTH LEAGUE

A public lecture (in Gujarati) on "Physical Education to the youths" will be delivered by Sjt. Indulal Yagnik to-morrow (Saturday), at the Bohra Youth League's Hall, 129 Abdul Rehman Street at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

"Dollar Steamship Lines S.S. President Garfield V-40 will sail from No. 2 Alexandra Dock on Saturday the 27th instant at 9-30 a.m. with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston. Medical Inspection of passengers will be held at 9-00 a.m. the same day."

STUDENTS' PROTEST MEETING

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, and the Matriculation Relief Committee, a meeting of the Students will be held to-morrow (Saturday), at 6 p.m. at Dhuru Hall, near Tilak Bridge, Dadar, to support the demands of the failed Matriculation Students and to endorse the principles of the Charter of Students' Rights. Mr. Satyabodha Hudlikar of the Balal Mandir will preside.

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Election Propaganda Committee of C Ward and another meeting of the Managing Council of C Ward Committee will be held to-day (Friday), at 8 p.m. and at 9 p.m. respectively, at the office of the Committee Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road.

LADIES' CENTRES IN C WARD

Miss Laxmiben Snatika the Secretary of the E.P.C. of C Ward of the ladies' centre writes:

The Election Propaganda Committee of C Ward has decided to enlist names of ladies.

The following centres are opened in C Ward:—

(1) Shrimati Shantaben Snatika, (2 to 4 p.m.)

(2) Shrimati Laxmiben Snatika (6 to 7 p.m.) C/o. C Ward Office Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road.

(3) Kumari, Pramila Mohanlal Pandya, Hira Manek Bldg. 2nd Floor, Dady Shet Agyari Lane.

(4) Mrs. Nathiben Girjashankar Yagnik, Shrinivas Bldg., 2nd Floor, 1st Carpentar Street.

(5) Mrs. Savitri Bai Chavda, Zaveri Building, Khetwadi Road.

(6) Smt. Bhagirathibai Nirgude, Nirgude Kanyashala, 1st Carpentar Street.

Clan Line Steamer ClanMacgilliway arrived in London on the 22nd evening

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CENTRAL—"Small Town Girl." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Roberta" daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Jack of All Trades." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Darkest Africa." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jeevan Naiya." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Sangdil Samaj." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Millionaire." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Holy Crime." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Klondike Annie." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"A Tale of Two Cities." Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
REGAL—"These Three." Daily at 4 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Akkal-no-Bardan." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"Old English." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Pia-Ki-Jogan." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Matlabi Dunia." Time as usual.
PALACE—"Last of the Pagans". Time as usual.
EDWARD—"Queen of the Jungle." Time as usual.

MRS. KHAMBATTA'S THANKS

Lt.-Col. Khambatta and Mrs. Kershaw Khambatta beg to thank fervently ladies and gentlemen from Poona and outstations for their kind messages and letters of condolence and sympathy in their sad bereavement and sudden unexpected loss of their beloved Dr. Kershaw.

NOTICE TO MUNICIPAL TENANTS

The tenants of Improvement Trust Chawls at Chichbunder have also been served with notices to vacate their premises on 30th June.

These tenants number 372 and their rents have been increased from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6-4-0 during the last few years while their income have been rapidly dwindling due to economic depression. The Municipality has designed to add 6 annas per month in lieu of the provision of lights on stair-cases water taps and W.C.'s.

B. T. D. TARIFF CARD

The Bombay Taxi Drivers (B.T.D.) Union has issued a card indicating in double columns the rates for all available readings on the meter, for every quarter of a mile as it increases, giving side by side the six annas and 4 annas tariff.

The rates given in the 6 annas columns are upto Rs. 10, and the corresponding rates in the four annas columns are upto Rs. 6 as (correspondingly).

The card is of pocket size, and is cloth-bound.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Service League, Bombay, has decided to start its annual class for the training of Social Workers from the middle of next month. The Class will be conducted for about three months and it will be held at the League's Head Office at Sandhurst Road, Girgaum. Lectures will be delivered generally on Tuesdays and Saturdays in the evenings, and visits to Social Service Institutions will be arranged on days on which there are no lectures.

An examination will be held at the end of the Course of lectures and certificates will be awarded to successful students.

Students desirous of joining the class may register their names and pay a fee of Rs. 2 for the full course at the Office of the Social Service League, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, as early as possible.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

Now that the bus service practically covered the whole of the suburbs and is very well patronised by the general public, I am sure I would not be wrong in suggesting that stands which would be both a protection from sun and rain be built at such stopping stations where the rush of passengers is heavy.

These shelter stands are especially needed on the Mahim and Jogeshwari service track for I have keenly watched this route and have often noticed the public standing either in the heat of burning sun or pouring rain.

Since this service is on the increase and is taken advantage of not only by the business man but has become a great boon to road side dwellers to whom the railway stations are pretty far and is well patronised by the school going population and it is the urgent duty of the authorities to give attention to the comforts of waiting passengers.

REVISED ELECTRICITY CHARGES.

On Tuesday was held the adjourned meeding of the Parle Municipal Board, the subject being the letter of the Suburban Electric Company of May 21 offering new lighting terms. The company made an offer on the basis of a seven years agreement which contemplates a new method of charge.

The municipality I understand considered the proposals, but though they appreciated the company's new terms, they felt that they did not come up to their expectation but that in the meantime the Municipality was prepared to receive supplies from July 1 to October 31 on the basis of the rates quoted in this letter, and await for the company to quote a flat rate. But if they are unable to do so, the Board suggest that the rates quoted by the company should be revised.

Miss Shantaben Gandhi the eldest daughter of Rao Bahadur K. J. Gandhi Junagadh State Engineer, who sailed for England to qualify for the M.D. degree of London University.

CORPORATION IN LIGHTER VEIN!

Question Of Establishing 3 Arts Academy In Special Meeting

There was a hearty laughter on Thursday in the Municipal Corporation when the Mayor after disposing of some of the formal items reverted to the Special Meeting of the Corporation which was called originally on the 14th May last (but was postponed) to consider the question of establishing 3 Arts Academy in the City of Bombay and for that purpose to provide a plot of land for a building to be constructed for housing the institution.

The Mayor asked if any councillor would move the resolution. As no one got up the Mayor remarked: Eighteen Councillors have signed the requisition to call a Special Meeting, will one of them get up and move the resolution?

As no councillor got up there was a hearty laughter. The Mayor was about to terminate the meeting when Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan got up and moved that the question be referred to a committee which he named to report to the corporation in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan did not wish to say anything on the merit of the question but urged the House to pass his resolution as nothing would be lost to refer it to a committee.

The Mayor again asked: Who declared it lost amidst laughter as there was no response, there was again a hearty laughter.

Mr. Meherally then got up and seconded the resolution.

The Mayor put it to vote and declared it lost midst laughter as hardly two or three councillors raised their hands while all the rest raised against including a number of signatories to the calling of the Special Meeting against the resolution. The corporation then adjourned till 2-30 p.m. to-day.

IN AND AROUND —BOMBAY—

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

A Heartless Joke

For the past few days Atya Begum with her women assistants and supporters has been invading the Municipal Corporation Hall to enlist the support of the councillors for the resolution regarding the) Arts Academy and from the way councillors were seen hobnobbing with her, it was thought that the proposal for a plot of municipal land to be given for the purpose of constructing a building for housing the said Academy would find substantial support. It proved, however, a heartless joke when the matter came before the Corporation on Thursday. Out of the eighteen signatories to the requisition for a Special Meeting not one Councillor got up at first to move the resolution. Even the seconder was found with great difficulty and when the question was put to vote not even one-third of the signatories raised their hands in favour of it.

Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen

Jamiat Shubhan Al-Muslimeen, a youth organisation of Bombay Muslims, has puolished its report of activities for the year 1935. The aims and objects of the organisation are, "to promote brotherly feeling and mutual love among the Muslims, to create love and interest for Islamic literature, to fight social vices in an acceptable manner and to spread virtues" The report shows that the Anjuman published a monthly in English, "Shubhan's Voice", maintained a reading-room and library, arranged several lectures and debates, gave scholarships to the poor and deserving students, and tried to help the Muslim unemployed. The year 1935 has been a year of progress for the Anjuman, and it undertook with considerable success several activities for the uplift of the community. The youth movement is destined to play a very important part in the social, economic, and political development of the country. But to what extent communal youth organisations can help in national reconstruction is open to doubt.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

Notification Of Civil Appointments

The following notifications have been made in the Bombay Government Gazette:

Mr. Dattatraya Balwant Godbole, is to be a Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge on probation, and to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge, Mahad, vice Mr. G. N. Katre, transferred, pending further orders.

Mr. K. K. Gadgil, Barrister-at-Law, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Andheri is invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 200 within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court of Andheri, as now fixed or as hereafter altered by any notification for the time being in force under section 22-A of the said Act.

Mr. L. A. Paddon-Row, on return from leave is to officiate as Superintendent of Police, Bombay Suburban District, vice Mr. D.F.P. Reid transferred.

Mr. Pranlal Mohanlal Shah, officiating Mamlatdar of Borsad and a Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Kaira, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district and is invested with the additional power, to make order as to first offenders—section 562.

Mr. B. S. Deshpande, officiating Mamlatdar of Madha and a Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Sholapur, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. B. W. Budd, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, and a Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district and, is invested with the additional power to make order as to first offenders—section 562.

Mr. Babulchandra Dulerai Mehta, Mamlatdar of Bardoli and a Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Surat, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. D. S. Joshi, I.C.S., on return from leave, is to be Assistant Collector, Broach and Panch Mahals, vice Mr. Ratanlal Keshavlal Desai reverting.

Mr. G. R. Paranjpe, Professor of Physics, is to officiate as Principal, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, in addition to his own duties with effect from 20th June 1936 vice Dr. T. S. Wheeler proceeded on leave.

Mr. C. S. Patel, F.R.C.S. (Eng.) Tutor in Surgery, Grant Medical College, Bombay is to be Honorary Surgeon, J.J. Hospital, Bombay, temporarily and is to take over charge of Mr. Parmar's Hospital duties.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION.

LAHORE, June 25.

Cases under section 142 of the Gurdwara Act, for alleged breach of trust, misappropriation of funds and misuse of powers have been filed by the President of the Shiromani Gurdawara Prabhandak Committee, Amritsar, against over a dozen Presidents, Secretaries and Members of the various Gurdwara Committees in the Punjab.—United Press.

City Fathers To Discuss "Matric Slaughter"

Mayor Calls Special Meeting In Response To Requisition By 22 Members

The much-discussed subject of the recent matriculation examination results, popularly referred to as the "Matric Slaughter", will be considered by the Bombay Corporation at a special meeting to be held on Thursday next (July 2). The meeting has been called by the Mayor in response to a letter sent to him signed by 22 City Fathers.

Twenty-two members of the Corporation have sent the following requisition to the Mayor:

We request you to call a Special Meeting of the Corporation to consider the following Proposition:—

"That the Corporation view with grave concern the repeated failure in ever-increasing numbers of candidates presenting themselves at the Matriculation Examination, and particularly the disproportionately large number of such failures at the last examination owing to the unusual character of certain questions at the Examination, and request the Corporation's representative on the University to urge upon the University authorities to grant such relief to the unsuccessful candidates in such manner as may be possible."

The signatories to the requisition are Messrs. M. R. Masani, Poonsey H. Meisheri, S. L. Silam, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Moraraj Karsondas, Soonderdas Morarji, G. G. Morarji, Malini B. Sukthankar, E. R. Hirjibehedin, Abdul Latif Curtay, M. E. Serang, Khushal T. Shah. I. S. Patel, M. I. Rowjee, J. N. Choksy, G. R. A. Shaikh, S. C. Thakkar, C. R. Lalyalka, Gulamhoosein A. Single, Mohamed Umer Rajab, Mohamedally Allabux, and Y. G. Pandit.

In pursuance of the above requisition, the Mayor has called a Special Meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay under Section 36(d) and (h) of the Municipal Act, for Thursday, July 2, at 4 p.m. at the Municipal Office.

SIHOR STUDENTS' BACK MOVEMENT

The following telegram has been received by Mr. B. G. Horniman, President of the Students' Brotherhood meeting (held on Saturday last to protest against the Matric "massacre"), from the students of Sihor:

'Sihor Matric, students heartily support your movement. We must continue until satisfactory result is declared.—Students".

PATHE
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1936

HUSTLING IT THROUGH

The House of Lords has had no difficulty in passing, with but two trivial amendments, all the five Orders in Council on India and Burma already passed by the House of Commons early this month. The Government of India Act being a settled fact,—for the time being—the Orders deal with more or less consequential matters, and though there are highly controversial points in some of them, as, for instance, in the Order endorsing the Niemeyer Report, the House of Lords does not worry much about them, as British interests that matter most to it are safe in the hands of the present Government. The hurried adoption of the Orders is obviously meant to expedite the inauguration of the new Constitution or rather that part of it which deals with the provinces and separates Burma from India. The Marquess of Zetland said about Burma that not only would the people be now starting upon a new form of Government but "they would be weighing anchor and sailing forth under their own pilot". This is rather an inaccurate description as the pilot is to continue to be a Britisher—as in the Indian provinces under "autonomy."

Give More Time

Certain provisions in one of the Orders, said Marquess of Zetland, enabled the Government, as at present constituted, to complete the electoral rolls and hold new elections, so that the new Governments might actually come into existence on April 1, 1937. He hoped the electoral rolls would be ready soon enough to enable the general elections to be held about February. Government seem to be more anxious to get together some sort of rolls as early as possible than to see that the rolls do justice to the voters concerned. Replying to a question in the Commons, Mr. R. A. Butler said that the adoption of the suggestion that qualified voters be enrolled under a system similar to Britain's, instead of would-be voters being required to take the initiative would involve an amendment of the India Act and could not be effected by a provision in the electoral rules. This is not at all convincing. If the procedure being followed in India is admitted to be wrong and unfair to the voters, the necessary amendment should have been made in time. Indeed, there would be no need for such an amendment even now, if it is sincerely desired to register all or most of the eligible voters. Government should at least give more facilities for registration including more time for the purpose. If they do not do so, they will deserve the charge that they want to make a mere show of an extended franchise.

Fear Of Congress

If it is feared that full facilities for registration and the consequent sudden and large increase in the number of voters might encourage corrupt practices at elections, that fear is certainly very much exaggerated, if not quite groundless. Lord Zetland himself, in speaking on the Order about corrupt practices, cited the opinion of Sir Laurie Hammond that corrupt practices are not as widespread in India to-day as they were in Britain in the early days of her experience of a democratic system. The chief reason why Government are so loth to give due facilities for the registration of voters is, we believe, their fear that the Congress, which is taking the lead everywhere in the Perfect Roll Campaign, may get the largest benefit of it in its next campaign to capture the legislatures with a view to making the new Constitution unworkable. Lord Zetland had this fear in his mind when he said in the House of Lords that if the policy advocated in some quarters in the Congress were to be generally adopted, namely, the policy of using the new Constitution to destroy it from within, then the Governor would invoke the special powers conferred on him under the Act itself. But such a consummation is precisely the one desired by those who want to expose the disguised autocracy of the Constitution and thus help to destroy it. And Lord Zetland's threat can hardly divert the Congress and its supporters from their well-considered course.

Gross Injustice

It is hardly a week since the Baroda District Magistrate imposed vexatious restrictions on certain responsible leaders of the Baroda Prajamandal. Now comes the report that the District Magistrate of Amreli in the same State has issued notices on three other leaders of the Prajamandal, prohibiting them from delivering speeches about reducing land revenue in the State. For the State Government to impose a heavy land tax and then to prohibit the people from even speaking on their grievance is about as cruel and unjust as to whip a person and then gag him to prevent his crying out in his agony. But the silent cries of the distressed people cannot long remain unheard. The District Magistrate is reported to have told the three leaders of the Prajamandal that the order against them would be withdrawn if they gave an undertaking not to make enquiries about the economic condition of the agriculturists and not to talk about reduction in the land revenue This was a preposterous proposal and it is not surprising that the Baroda leaders have, as self-respecting individuals, rejected it. The Baroda authorities' attempt to suppress even constitutional agitation makes one suspect that there is something in the administration which they would like to hide. But the evil must be somehow dragged into daylight and every possible form of peaceful and legitimate agitation must be restored to till the evil is removed.

Hell Or Paradise?

Those who glibly allege that Socialism brings about national chaos and ruin and destroys family life would do well to study the draft legislation, the details of which were given by our Moscow correspondent on Thursday. Soviet Russia, having successfully liquidated the miseries of the people inherited from the past—in itself a magnificent achievement which finds no parallel anywhere else in the world—has now turned her attention to laying the foundations of a strong, healthy nation and of a stable family life. The proposed laws make divorce more difficult and provide for severe punishment for fathers who willfully refuse to pay alimony for the upkeep of their children. They also provide for every possible State aid to women, children and expectant mothers, and for liberal grants to mothers of large families. And, under these laws, maternity homes, nurseries and kindergartens are to be largely increased in rural as well as urban areas. No less than 2,174,100,000 rubles are to be spent on the measures contemplated in the proposed laws in 1936 alone. Is Russia a hell as the critics would have us believe or are its rulers successfully creating a veritable paradise on earth for the common, toiling mass of humanity?

OUR LONDON LETTER

British Women's Support To Abyssinia

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, (By Air Mail).
June 17.

Since the flight of the Negus from Abyssinia and his arrival in England, thanks to the ever-vigilant British women, a ceaseless campaign has begun in right earnest in this country to demand of the British Government not to recognise the so-called conquest of Ethiopia by Italy.

There are twelve organisations, devoted to carry on a ceaseless propaganda in favour of the Emperor Haile Selassie and his Ethiopian subjects As the day for the meetings of the League Council and Assembly draws near, these organisations are demanding of members of Parliament to intensify Sanctions against Italy. A lead in this direction came from Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M.P., who as early as in the first week of May wrote to the "Manchester Guardian", calling upon the British public not to accept the humiliation forced upon them due to the chicken-livered—as she called it the other night—policy of the British Government at Geneva. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst has started a newspaper, daily, edited by herself. The "New Times and Ethiopia News", which devotes itself to give correct information about Ethiopia and to counteract the Italian propaganda carried on by Lord Rothermere, and Lord Beaverbrook, through their respective chains of newspapers, with the assistance of men like Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Arnold Wilson, Sir Henry Page-Croft, and Major Amery. The veteran suffragist is admirably helped by an army of voluntary workers, mostly women, who opened a crusade in favour of the intensification of Sanctions by organising a public meeting in honour of the Royal Princess Tsahai on Monday night at the Queens Hall. There are at present over two million handbills and pamphlets in circulation in Great Britain, which make an effective propaganda in favour of the Negus and his, what looks like a lost, country.

Friends Of Abyssinia League

The Friends Of Abyssinia League of Service is enrolling members and distributing leaflets and Abyssinian flags and during the last week, the membership has so increased that the headquarters propose to open different centres in the country. Mr. Duff Cooper, the Minister for War, is amazed by this piece of information since he finds his reruiting campaign "Join the Army and See the World" has not been quite successful. So he is trying a new method to get young Britons to follow in line. Lunching with the road operators, this Minister attempted to create a panic in the British public. "We are told that we should never frighten people, but I think it is the duty of all those persons in authority to frighten the people of this country out of their wits. The situation to-day in Europe is far worse than it was in 1914. There is no man with the slightest knowledge of it who would deny that statement. Yet we are still talking and laughing and refusing to face the facts, and allowing people publicly to preach the doctrines that it is wicked to defend women and children from attacks by poison gas. The speeches of theses pacifists are more poisonous than the gas itself."

But Mr. Duff-Cooper misfired, as did Mr. Neville Chamberlain earlier in the week. Both of these Ministers of Mr. Baldwin's Lip-sealed National Government have found themselves in hot waters. Lord Ponsonby's response to Mr. Duff-Cooper's scare-mongering was that if he were the head of the Government Lord Ponsonby would have Mr. Duff Cooper arrested immediately on a charge of creating a panic in the country. Mr. Neville Chamberlain's reflections that to pursue Sanctions against Italy was midsummer madness has not done him any good. On the contrary, the general feeling is that the British public must organise a systematic campaign which will culminate in Mr. Neville Chamberlain not becoming the Prime Minister of this country as suggested. The "Times" attempted to explain away the remarks of the Chancellor by saying that the Minister was overworked to make an indiscretion at an after-dinner speech.

Abyssinian Princess Speaks

But what is the opinion of the mass of people in the country? These Cabinet Ministers ought to have been in the Queen's Hall on Monday night to hear the vigorous denunciation of their policy of hesitancy on the ques-

(Continued on page 10).

The Rape Of Abyssinia

An Eye-Opener To India

By K. M. MUNSHI

Abyssinia has fallen. It was a member of the League of Nations. For the British, it occupied a key position in Africa; the loss of its independence meant difficulty for British possessions in Africa, the opening of the Arabian Sea to a rival European Power, a danger to British influence in Egypt, and the decline of the British naval supremacy in the Mediterranean. Its loss spelt a disastrous blow at the world supremacy of British Power and the rise of another powerful empire in the world. It had, therefore, the full support of Britain. By defending it, Britain hoped to become the defender of the Covenant and the arbiter of world's destiny.

The opponent, Italy, had nothing to support it but its insolent will to succeed at all costs. In invading Abyssinia, Mussolini violated the Convenant of the League and the Kellogg Pact. During the war, he violated the Convention against the use of poison gas accepted by the whole civilised world. His rapacity roused the conscience of every civilised country. Public opinion was overwhelmingly in favour of Abyssinia and against Italy. And yet Abyssinia went under. The champions of collective security discussed sanctions with academic dignity; refused to impose stringent sanctions, declined to close the Suez Canal; sat fiddling in stately composure when the only free country in Africa was burning. This disgusting rape of an innocent country committed in the face of an outraged world opinion shows that the modern world, in spite of its vaunted civilisation, is no better—perhaps worse—than the age which saw Lucrece raped or Draupadi stripped naked.

An Eye-Opener

This proves to the hilt that in this age struggling subject nations have nothing whatever to hope from a League of Nations, or from world-wide sympathy, or world opinion. This is an eye-opener to us, Indians. World contact is desirable, no doubt, every effort should be made to secure it; but even the unanimous good-will of every citizen in every country outside India will not help us to break a single link which chains us to the chariot of the British Empire.

The fact of the matter is that the successful Nation-States of the last century have during the last thirty years of this century become world Powers by drilling themselves into 'mass' men, powerful Frankensteins made up of well-disciplined millions acting with one will. Italy, Japan and Germany have emerged as compact, one-willed 'mass' men. Not being as compact as the others, Britain lost against Italy in the Abyssinian affair, France lost against Germany during the last five years, and similarly U. S. A. has not been able to stop internal economic confusion. Russia is another 'mass' man with a huge undeveloped territory, and can afford to be sanctimoniously shocked at the colonial ambition of its rivals. Whatever the political philosophy on which its government is based, so far as international life is concerned, to all intents and purposes, it is no more nor less than a compact Nation-State.

Leaving these countries on one side, the rest of the world is made up of the natural victims of these World Powers, that is, subordinate allies, subject nations and dependencies. That is why Japan was allowed to swallow Manchukuo unhindered. Foolish Haile Selassie relying upon the fulsome promises of collective security made by brother members of the League entered the lists with Italy. But Abyssinia was inevitably a natural victim of one or the other 'mass' man, and, therefore, none of them were prepared to spend a penny or fire a shot to save it from extinction. The Abyssinian collapse leaves no doubt that no world war would ever help a subject nation to throw off the yoke of a World Power. Modern scientific war places in the hands of these Powers such facility for destroying human life and property that no country unless similarly equipped can withstand the ravages of a conflict or emerge powerful from it. Loose talk and pious hope cannot set subject nations free even after another world war; and those who pitch their faith on a coming world war are living in a fool's paradise.

World Revolution

Impossible

The idea of a world war stimulates the imagination of some because it is connected with the hope of a world revolution. To those whom the Leninist creed is an article of faith, such a revolution sounds simple enough, but as Maurice Hindus says "the world revolution died on the Russian frontiers." Russian Bolsheviks, when the Great War was going on, were absolutely sure that the war would lead to a world revolution. Their experts traced every stage of this world revolution with mechanical perfection. Even after the war, the idealist Trotsky lived in a world of such dreams till he was shaken out of it by the more realistic Stalin, who preferred to concentrate on making Russia strong and compact rather than to waste energy in trying to revive a world revolution which had long since been dead. The whole theory was based on a study of conditions only in pre-war Russia, and was made to fit it to the rest of the world in terms of Russian conditions and Marxian slogans. But when the theory was sought to be translated into action outside Russia, people put up a strenuous resistance and built up a powerful National State which rendered the chance of a world revolution utterly impossible.

Illusory Hope

As things stand to-day a world revolution is impossible; even if it came it will not be in the form which exploded theories sketched many years ago; and, perhaps, such a revolution, if it came, will strengthen the opposing forces to such an extent that no subject nation can hope to benefit thereby. India's entertaining hopes of being carried on the tide of a world revolution to the shores of freedom, is, therefore, as illusory a performance as that of Emperor Haile Selassie who ex-

(Continued on Page 10)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY

Mr. Chetty urged at the International Labour Conference that the proposal of giving holidays with pay "would make workers in India more efficient and more contented." This is a self-evident truth which cannot be denied by anybody save, of course, those capitalists to whom the meaning of reason and logic is a perversion of both. Such capitalists are, unfortunately, very numerous and there can, we fear, be no doubt as to the opposition that will be put up against the Convention, which, we are glad, has been passed by a large majority. But Mr. Chetty has done well to warn the Government. For it is quite true that a neutral attitude on their part will be widely interpreted as evasion of duty. In fact, that will be the only possible interpretation. The Government of India must ratify the Convention.

WELL DONE!

The Trichinopoly District Board have vindicated their self-respect by refusing to cancel their resolution protesting against Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's arrest in spite of a letter from the Government asking them to "show cause why the resolution should not be cancelled". By passing a resolution that "the Board sees no reason to cancel it", they have upheld their right to take notice of matters involving the personal liberty of distinguished Indian citizens. As representing the public opinion of the district, the Board had only done its duty by protesting against the arbitrary detention without trial of a respected leader like Mr. Bose. And we are glad they have refused to be coerced by Government threats into going back upon their resolution

AN EXAMPLE FOR EMPLOYERS

In a statement explaining the working of the recent scheme of increased wages to the hand-spinners under the Bihar Branch of the All-India Spinner's Association, Babu Rajendra Prasad gives the encouraging report that the increase in wages is more than counterbalanced by the increased efficiency directly attributable to the higher wages. With increase in wages, he says, the spinners have become more regular and generally more amenable to discipline, and not only is the spinners' speed increased but the evenness, strength and fineness of yarn have improved considerably. Consequently, far from the increased wages permanently raising prices, as was feared at first Rajen Babu is in a position to announce an early reduction in the price of dhotis, saris and chaddar. The experience of the Patna branch of the A.I.S.A. is presumably shared by most other branches and should convey a useful lesson to employers accustomed to be niggardly in fixing wages.

FIRST THINGS, FIRST.

The latest issue of "Indian Opinion," a fortnightly bulletin issued last week by Dr. R. M. Lohia, Secretary of the Foreign Department of the All-India Congress Committee, contains some pertinent remarks on the Viceroy's attempts to promote nutritional research in India. Referring to the attempt made in some quarters to show that the high mortality in this country is due mainly to lack of nutritional knowledge among the public, the Bulletin says that inadequate nutrition of any kind, rather than inadequate nutritional knowledge, and inadequate medical facilities are the chief causes of the deficient health of millions of Indians. We trust the Viceroy himself will not deny the truth of this remark. We fully realise the need for promoting nutritional research and for broadcasting its results among the public. Indeed the very fact that the food available to an average Indian is extremely scanty makes it particularly necessary that it should be as nutritious as possible. But first things first and all possible efforts should be made to ensure more food to the poor Indian. A half-starved man is not likely to appreciate the latest discoveries in vitamins.

LIBERAL EDUCATION

In his opening address to the students of the Fergusson College Mr. G. S. Mahajani, the Principal, felt it necessary to defend the merits of liberal education against the adverse criticism nowadays levelled at it. Replying to the commonest criticism that Arts colleges do not remedy unemployment, he rightly remarked that the closing of such colleges would be a serious blunder. That view needs to be emphasized now as many officials seek to remedy unemployment among the educated, not by finding employment for them, but by reducing the number of the educated. At the same time it must be emphasized that a very urgent educational need of the country is the provision of more technical schools and colleges.

The Baroda Ban

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with painful surprise the news that three prominent workers of the Baroda Praja Mandal have been served with orders prohibiting them from delivering lectures or making inquiries about the economic conditions of the Baroda rural population. I have discussed the matter with a large number of my friends who like me belong to the Baroda State but who have to live in Bombay because it is not possible to get any work in the Baroda Raj. We see that the administration in Baroda is getting from bad to worse, and as Barodians we feel very humiliated. Baroda had once the reputation of being a progressive State, but it has now degenerated. The following incidents will prove beyond all doubt the way in which the administration has deteriorated.

1. The recent orders passed on the Praja Mandal workers, especially on Mr. Shah who takes active interest in the Land Mortgage Bank, the newly passed Act for regulating indebtedness and in all activities connected with the improvement of the lot of the State agriculturists, shows beyond all doubt that the present Government has lost its nerve and makes a futile attempt to overawe the national workers. Baroda Government had never shown such weakness before and now it may be classed with some of the autocratic states of India.

2. The re-engagement of Shankhpal of Fouzdar who was sentenced to 15 years' rigorous imprisonment for rape and other charges, in the Police department (Central Jail) is a scandal of the first magnitude. No one in the world would object to this man being employed in private service, e.g., in the Palace Department. But to keep this man in

(Continued on Page 10)

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"True to their tradition, the Government of India have honoured the decision of the Assembly in its breach and have once again tragically reminded us of the political domination of Great Britain for the economic exploitation of India."

—Mr. A. D. SHROFF.

* * * *

"Our Policy," Mr. Baldwin assures the world, "is still based on the League of Nations."

Yes, it is quite correct. The foundation of British policy is well and truly laid on (or in?) the grave of the League.

* * * *

The Trichinopoly District Board has been called upon by the Madras Government to cancel the resolution protesting against the arrest of Syt. Subhas Bose. But most unreasonably and blindly it refuses to see any reason to cancel it, although it is staring the Board so obviously in the face—we mean, of course, the present system of government in India.

The Board must make amends and pass a resolution welcoming, for instance, the promotion of Dewan Bahadur A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar to the India Council.

* * * *

Which reminds us. There are no surprises in the Tariff Board Report, except one. The recommendations are what they very eminently ought to have been and the Government of India only did their primary duty in accepting the "recommendations" with the cumulative promptitude that they had been assiduously saving by economising on a large number of —er—unsatisfactory and quite urgent reports.

As to the exception. It is really and truly surprising. The Honours List does not contain the names of the "Members" of the Tariff Board.

No, it won't do to urge that Dewan Bahadur H. Ramaswamy Mudaliar has been sent to the India Office. The Whitehall job does deserve the Dewan Bahadur, but the Dewan Bahadur deserved some further and more lasting recognition of his services to the cause of India. He should have been honoured with a C.B.E.—we had almost suggested the higher title, but that would be unfair to Sir Homi Mody.

And what about Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoolah? Why has he been left absolutely unacknowledged, as it were?

* * * *

By the way, Mr. A. D. Shroff is, as you know, angry with the Tariff Board—we don't know whether this should be regarded as a "surprise or not, though. But he is angrier with Sir James Grigg. Indeed, "the greatest menace to India's industrial advancement, is," according to Mr. Shroff, "the out-of-date and discarded Free Trade economics of the Finance Member."

We sympathise with President Jawaharlal on being so categorically displaced from the seat of superlative honour.

But we really congratulate Mr. Shroff.

* * * *

"Mr. Baldwin, proposing the health of the team, said that no team was more welcome than the Indian team, who always represented the finest sportsmanship and played the game in every sense of the word."

Anyway, Baldwin's participation and speech 'justify' Vizzy's captainship—if only gastronomically.

Incidentally, it is not true that, on reading the speech, the President of the Australian Board of Cricket Control, permitted himself an audible self-satisfied chuckle.

* * * *

"The Captain and Manager of the Indian Cricket Team," said that their decision re. Amarnath was "final" and that "there was no question of his being recalled."

The Nawab of Bhopal ought to have known all this after the personal authoritative statement of Willy.

* * * *

"What was the matter with your last place?" asked the manageress of the employment agency.

"The couple had only been married a month, and I couldn't stand the love-making," said the applicant.

"Well, this is the thing for you. The people have been married ten years."

"Ch, that's too long! I like a little peace and quiet."

Paving Way For Provincial Autonomy

Britain In Earnest To Inaugurate Reforms

GENERAL ELECTION IN INDIA IN FEBRUARY?

Threat Of Use Of Special Powers To Meet Congress' Wrecking Tactics

In the course of another long-drawn debate on Orders-in-Council in the House of Lords, Lord Zetland, paying a tribute to Sir Otto Niemeyer, said that Britain was paving the way for provincial autonomy in India.

But, warned Lord Zetland, if the Congress policy of wrecking the New Constitution from within became general, then the Governor will have to invoke the special powers conferred on him under the India Act.

LONDON, June 24.

In the House of Lords debate on Orders-in-Council passed by the House of Commons early this month, Lord Zetland said Burma would still remain in contact with Britain through the agency of the Secretary of State for Burma. The combination of offices had been described by Mr Churchill as a creation of "Pooh Bah," but Lord Zetland suggested that a closer analogy was holding by the same individual of colonial and dominion offices when they were first separated.

Certain provisions in the order enabled the Government, said Lord Zetland, as at present constituted, to complete the electoral roll and hold new elections, so that new governments might actually come into existence on April 1 1937. He hoped that the electoral rolls would be ready for scrutiny of objections by August and, before the end of the year, he hoped primary election in the case of scheduled caste elections would be held.

General Election In India

If that were so, said Lord Zetland, it would enable them to hold a general election in India about February and afterwards the Governments of different provinces would be in a position to select their Ministers and appoint Governments so that they might take over on April 1.

Lord Zetland proceeded and said it was obvious that new Governments would not be in a position to present their budgets in normal time that is in February or March. What would probably happen in most cases was that the new ministers, as soon as they took over the reins of the Government, would consider the financial position and would probably arrange a meeting of the new legislatures in July or August 1937, when they would be in a position to lay before the legislatures proposals regarding the finances for the remainder of the year.

In the case of Burma, it was proposed that the elections should be held in next November and the new legislature should meet in February to consider the budget presented to it by the old government.

Lord Zetland expressed profound gratitude to Sir Otto Niemeyer for the admirable manner in which he discharged the arduous task, for which he had supreme merit. He was wholly divorced from Indian controversy.

Rapid Advance In Finances

After stating that, unless the Government of India were in a position to grant the provinces the aid which is necessary to enable them to start their new careers with balanced budgets, these orders would not be justified. The Marquess of Zetland said he examined the grounds for the assumption that the Government of India could find the necessary 7 1/4 crores. Referring to the more rapid advance in the finances of India than at one time seemed probable, and Sir Otto Niemeyer's expectation of expansion of the Indian revenue, the Marquess of Zetland said there was good ground for supposing that it would provide a correct estimate.

He was relying on the considerable reduction of interest charges the Government of India would at present meet, and expected to pay back next month the loan of seventeen million sterling at present running at 5 1/2 per cent interest. He added that the total sum required was in sight and would be forthcoming by April 1.

Referring to the dissatisfaction of provinces with their allocations the Marquess of Zetland said this was inevitable and recalled Sir Otto Niemeyer's statement that he was not out to give tips to the virtuous but distribute alms to the needy. He considered that it would be impossible to vary the percentages reached after so impartial an inquiry. He concluded by expressing satisfaction that they were actually giving the word for the new constitution to come into operation and authorising throwing open of the new edifice, or at any rate, those rooms therein that have been prepared for them to the new Governments in the provinces of India.

Great Task Before India

Lord Snell expressed great gratification to participate in the inaugural proceedings for the future Government of India. He reminded the House that the Labour opposition had desired greatly to extend the provisions of the India Act, but they were realists in politics, and the Act having been passed, they would not quarrel today with its limitations. They accepted the Act as a basis of working, and were gratified at the thought that they could see the promising signs of co-operation on the part of the people of India for the preparation and conduct of the great task before them.

The Labour Party always expected that it would be so, and everybody was congratulated and comforted that, as far as he could see, the various sections in India were looking forward with great anxiety and desire to co-operate with each other in the work before them. Lord Snell paid tribute to the experience and authority of Sir Otto Niemeyer and added that the House could pass the orders with comfort, because they had his approval. The opposition supported passing of orders and commended them to the Indian people.

Lord Snell concluded: "We are entitled to expect that everybody in India will work honestly and loyally together to get the best out of what Parliament tried to do for them."

Challenge Of Congress

Lord Lothian also welcomed the first practical step to bring the Constitution into being. He said during the last six or seven years, India had something of the characteristics of a police state, in which the repression of political opinion had been the central fact. This had been the inevitable result of adoption by the Congress of the policy of civil disobedience, which was a challenge to the existence of the Government that any Government, worth the name, must meet.

For many years, that form of Government, however much it might be forced upon them, inevitably tended to produce abuses in the police administration, and create estrangement between masses and Government, and undesirable consequences of all kinds. If the New Constitution was to come into operation with a real chance of success, it was essential that that phase of the Indian Government should come to an end when the provincial autonomy was inaugurated.

Provincial Autonomy

Lord Lothian added once the provincial autonomy represented the majority of the politically minded in the provinces, the main cause for political crime in the past would disappear, and provincial Governments would be able to maintain order, because they would represent the people and not an alien authority. That was the cardinal virtue of the system of responsible Government.

He was sure the Marquess of Zetland would pave the way for responsibility in the provinces and make it clear that the quickest way to get rid of those things would be for the majority in the new legislatures to assume full responsibility for law and order, subject only of the special responsibility of Governor in the event of grave menace to peace and tranquillity.

Difficult Task

Referring to the financial question, Lord Lothian said nothing would give send off to the beginning of the provincial autonomy under worse auspices than for the new Ministers to be responsible for nothing else but law and order for five years, because owing to lack of money, they would be unable to inaugurate any considerable measure of social reform during that period.

Lord Lothian asked whether it was not possible by a loan or otherwise to give provincial Government, during the first period of stringency, some revenues to spend on social reform from the start, nothing would do more to smooth the way at the beginning and prepare for the far more difficult task of Federation.

Fatal Battle

Lord Lothian said he was not afraid of the great battle between socialism, and capitalism being waged in Britain and would be waged in India, provided it was waged on the basis of a parliamentary system and on democratic and constitutional lines. What was fatal was that it should be fought out as a battle between Fascism and Communism.

Nothing would do more to prevent the emergence of that kind of issue in India, or prevent the people from thinking and resorting to revolutionary and despotic methods than that the new Governments should have placed at their disposal for the time a larger measure of revenue than would come to them under the Niemeyer report.

Lord Zetland, replying said that in the course of the act it was contemplated that the new Governments would be given real responsibility in assuming that they showed they were tending to act in a responsible manner. But if the policy advocated in some quarters in the Congress was to be the policy generally adopted in India, namely the policy of entering the new Constitution in order to destroy it from within, then there would be the grave risk of the Governor having exercise to the extent he hoped it would not be necessary the special powers conferred on him by the act.

Lord Zetland agreed with Lord Lothian that it was desirable that the new Governments should be in a position to spend their money on social services and expressed the opinion that it would be possible that if improvement in the economic situation continued even before the passage of the first five years that provinces might draw something from the proceeds of the income-tax.

Disappointing Railways

Lord Zetland admitted that during years of depression the railways in India have been very disappointing but there have been similar experiences in other parts of the world. He then expressed the opinion that it might be possible to make the railways more productive than at present. They were up against the same problems as the railways in Britain had to face, namely, competition with the road transport, etc., and he was in communication with the Government of India in connection with matters of that kind. —Reuter.

Remaining Orders

Moving the approval of the remaining three Orders dealing with bringing up the Act into operation and distribution of revenues the Marquess of Zetland mentioned that the provision for establishing Railway Authority would not be required until nearer the time when the Federation came into operation. It was more than likely that they would require to set up a Federal Court soon after the new Constitution came into operation in the Provinces. He would have to ask for approval of the order dealing with the salaries and appointment of Judges of the Federal Caurt since it was unnecessary that the Court should come into existence until sometime, after Provincial autonomy. That particular provision of the Act was excluded from the Orders pointing out, if the Orders were approved, the new Constitution would come into operation by this time next year.

The Marquess of Zetland said great change would have been brought about in the system of Government in India.

SEPERATION OF BURMA

In the case of Burma not only would people be starting upon a new form of Government but they would be weighing anchor and sailing forth under their own pilot for the effect of the order would be to separate Burma from India.—Reuter.

HOARE STILL BELIEVES IN NAVY

Future Wars Impossible With Britannia Ruling The Waves

LONDON, June 24.

There was no need for panic, and no need to assume that war is inevitable declared Sir Samuel Hoare in a speech to-day at the Royal Empire Society in London No country in Europe desired war, but there was so much inflammable material in Europe that a spark might start a conflagration unless great powers like ourselves were strong enough to make their influence felt in the cause of peace. If the British Army, Navy and Air Force were adequately strengthened in time, there would be no world war. If a well-balanced British fleet capable of defeating the enemy and keeping the seas open, and equipped to go anywhere could be built in time, there would be no world war.

The advent of air power had not changed the functions of the navy, nor made it impossible to build a fleet that could carry out its traditional duties. His advisers were determined with the help of modern science to build a fleet able to go anywhere and make the fullest use of air power, and make the new fleet once again predominant and the most mobile force for peace in the world.

The fleet in the Mediterranean embodied on collective security had completely fulfilled the duty of preventing an extension of the conflict. The foolish and mischievous talk of lost prestige was mostly enemy propaganda and would be proved altogether futile in future.

Sir Samuel Hoare noted with interest and sympathy the plea of the Journal of the American Navy League for Anglo-American Naval Co-operation to make future wars impossible.—Reuter.

MALARIA IN CEYLON

Impossible To Drain Swamps At Present

LONDON, June 24.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Mathers on the subject of the incidence of malaria in Ceylon, Major Ormsby-Gore agreed that it was perfectly true that unless the purchasing power of the people could be raised, it was impossible to raise taxation for draining the swamps where mosquitoes breed, but the problem of increasing the purchasing power was founded on world prices

He entirely agreed that the nutrition of a large number of people of Ceylon was unsatisfactory, because they preferred the imported husked rice, although steps had been taken to increase the acreage under local grown rice, which was far more nutritious.—Reuter.

INDIA-BURMA ORDERS

LONDON, June 25.

In the House of Lords, Lord Lucan on behalf of Marquess of Zetland moved that addresses be presented to the King praying that each of the five India and Burma Orders be made in the form of the draft already approved in both Houses of Parliament.

The motion was adopted.—Reuter.

BR. MINISTER AT TEHERAN

LONDON, June 25.

The King has approved the appointment of Mr. Horace James Seymour, Foreign Office Counsellor, to be minister at Teheran in succession to Mr. H. M. Knatchbull Hugessen, appointed ambassador in China.—Reuter.

Summer School Of Politics Ends

MADRAS: June 25.

The Summer School of Indian Politics, the first of its kind in South India, started in May last, under the auspices of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee concluded this evening when a meeting was held in the Congress House and Mr. Prakasam distributed certificates to those who underwent the six weeks' course.—A. P.

CHINA ON BRINK OF WAR

Tension Increases By Report Of Trouble In Honan Province

SHANGHAI, June 25.

The tension in China has increased by reports that southern troops attacked the Central Government forces at Henchow, in Honan province, and invaded the provinces of Fukien and Kweichow.

Developments suggest that the Canton Commander has decided to throw in his lot with the more militant Kwangsi Generals.—Reuter.

WILLINGDON TAKES SEAT IN LORDS

Indian Cricketers Witness Quaint Ceremony

LONDON, June 24.

In accordance with time-honoured tradition the Marquess of Willingdon took his seat in the House of Lords this afternoon as Marquess, his introducers being the Marquesses of Abergavenny and Crewe.

All wore scarlet ermine robes and were attended by the Earl Marshall the Duke of Norfolk and the Lord Great Chamberlain. The Marquess of Willingdon and his introducers performed a quaint ceremony thrice rising and removing their cocked hats and bowing to the Lord Chancellor who also doffed his hat

Having successfully and in good unison completed the ceremony the Marquess of Willingdon shook hands with the Lord Chancellor.

The Indian cricketers were interested spectators.—Reuter.

NEW CHARTER FOR BELGIAN WORKERS

BRUSSELS, June 24

The Prime Minister M. Van Zeeland has presented a ministerial declaration to Parliament containing a number of labour and social reforms, including minimum wages, holidays with pay, and a 40-hour week in unhealthy occupations

Financial misdemeanours would be heavily punished. Foreign Policy would be on lines of former Governments.—Reuter.

A. I. C. C. MEMBERS FROM CITY

To-day's Election At Congress House

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. write: Three nomination papers having been received for two additional members to be elected to the A.I.C.C. by the Bombay delegates to the Lucknow Congress, the election will take place, as previously announced, today (Friday) at the Congress House. The polling hours are between 4 and 6 p.m. (S.T.) continuously.

Voting shall be by the process known as "Single Transferable."

B. P. C. C. MEETING.

The Ordinary June Meeting of the B. P. C. C. will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

LATE NEWS

STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, June 25.

On the Stock Exchange continued support to industrial favourites relieved the otherwise rather colourless market, British Oxygen jumping from 150/7 to 110/7. Aviation electrical equipment was well supported. Cable Wireless encountered repurchasing. Oils were dull, notably the Mexican Eagles on Chairman's warning with regard to undue optimism. Tin was weak on announcement of increase in production quota from 85 to 90 per cent third quarter 1936. Wall Street was irregular. Oils were supported.—Reuter.

Retrenchment Drive On State Railways

NO RIGHT OF APPEAL TO VICTIMS

It is understood that the Government of India have decided and the Agents of State-managed Railways have been instructed that the selection of railway employees to be discharged in retrenchment may now be made on the basis of comparative efficiency instead of on the rule of length of service which was adopted in 1932 and also that the following general principles should be followed in connection with future retrenchment of staff:—

1. Staff to be discharged should be selected on the basis of comparative efficiency, the least efficient being selected for discharge, the selection being made by a committee of 2 or 3 officers;

2. Men selected for discharge, if they so desire, should be allowed to appear personally before the Selection Committee.

3. No appeal will lie against the decision of the Selection Committee;

4 Staff selected for discharge should not be borne on waiting list for re-employment;

5. Staff selected for discharge should be given the terms specified in paragraphs 8 to 10 of the Memorandum which formed an enclosure to the Railway Board's letter No. 381-L dated the 20th July, 1932;

6. Procedure referred to in paragraph 20 of the above Memorandum should be followed.

The Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway has in particular been instructed that, if possible, the Labour Officer to the Government of Bombay should be associated, as an advisor, with the Committee of Officers referred to in item (1) above.

SAFE USE OF ELECTRICITY

General Rules And Monsoon Precautions

The Hon. Joint General Secretary, the Safety First Association of India, Bombay, writes:—

Just as the Monsoon finds the weak spots in a building, so also it discovers the unsuspected weaknesses in an electrical installation.

The risk of electric shock in the home only arises from some fault which has occurred, either in the wiring installation or in the appliances in use.

This risk arises when any metal case or covering of an electric fitting or appliance comes in contact with a conductor owing to breakdown of the insulation which is provided to protect the parts that carry the current, or when the covering of the electric wiring has so deteriorated in use that it no longer serves the purpose for which it was provided, namely, to insulate the current carrying conductors. Dampness, by assisting the flow of current, increases these risks, so that extra precautions should be taken wherever moisture comes into contact with electricity.

RULES FOR SAFETY.

The following eight rules will ensure the safe use of electricity at all times:—

Keep moisture away from electricity. Do not handle switches or appliances with wet hands. In the bathroom use insulated switches and enclosed or insulated lighting fittings; do not take portable appliances into the bathroom.

Use flexible cords with care. Do not allow cords to kink; circular instead of twin twisted cords for portable appliances will last longer and wear better. Never allow joints to be made in cords. Do not disconnect appliances by pulling on the cord; this loosens the connections and is a frequent source of trouble. Use specially constructed cords for use in damp places and where contact with metal is likely to occur. Do not use a damp cloth for cleaning cords.

Do not use long flexible cords as a substitute for permanent and properly installed wiring. Long lengths of cord if run under carpets or rugs become worn too quickly; if run through doorways they may be squeezed and the protective covering damaged. Extra plugs can be installed without upsetting the house and the greater convenience will be worth more than the cost of installation.

DANGER OF FIRE.

Do not leave heating appliances connected when not in use. Fire may be caused.

Switch off when cleaning. There is a main switch near the meter, which turns electricity off completely throughout the house; use it when you are cleaning lamps and fittings.

Do not let children tamper with electrical appliances, cords or plugs.

Do not use faulty electrical appliances or fittings. However small the fault may be, it is better and cheaper to have it attended to immediately. Be sure to have electrical repairs and maintenance done by a Licensed Electrical Contractor.

MONSOON PRECAUTIONS.

An electric installation which is safe during dry seasons may develop leakage and the danger of shocks as soon as monsoon conditions begin. Have your installation tested by a Licensed Electrical Contractor at least once a year, at the beginning of the Monsoon, to ensure that it is in good condition.

PERFECT-ROLL IN CITY

B. P. C. C. Plans Temporary Enrolment Booths For Week-end

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. have issued the following statement:

The 27th and 28th June being the last week-end for the voters' enrolment campaign, it is proposed to carry on a vigorous propaganda for the completion of the roll. With that object, on Saturday and Sunday afternoons and evenings, temporary enrolment booths will be opened at important crowded centres all over the city and workers will enrol intending voters en mass at these booths. Such temporary booths will be opened at Chowpatty; Churchgate Station; Gilder Tank near Grant Road Station; Narayan Mandir at Kalbadevi; Madhav Baug (specially for ladies); Zaveri Bazaar; Masjid Bunder near the Bridge; Round Temple, near Nal Bazar Sandhurst Road; Thakersey Hall, Elphinstone Road, Parel; Nappoo Hall, Matunga, The Khadi Bhandar, Tilak Bridge, Dadar; The Swadeshi Vastra and Khadi Bhandar, De Lisle Road, Byculla. Each one of these booths will be in charge of some workers, male or female, with materials ready for enrolment and with a large number of different forms for different qualifications, together with large posters and placards.

Workers with enrolment forms will also move about in important localities on Sunday morning in buses.

APPEAL TO CITIZENS.

A final appeal is issued to the citizens to offer their fullest co-operation and assistance in this last effort to make the electoral roll complete. Those who have not yet taken advantage of getting themselves enrolled are requested to do so at the temporary booths most convenient to them and to bring also with them the requisite proof such as rent receipt for any month between 1st April 1934 and 31st March 1935, income-tax receipt for 1934-35 etc.

An appeal is also issued to the workers who are desirous of undertaking this work of enrolment for attending on these temporary booths for two days. They are requested to see the officials at the Congress House for further instructions.

Rajen Babu For Wardha

PATNA, June 25.

Babu Rajendra Prasad arrived here to-day from his native place.

After attending the Working Committee meeting of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee to-morrow he proceeds to Allahabad. After halting there for a few hours Rajen Babu starts for Wardha for attending the Congress Working Committee meeting.

He is keeping good health.—United Press.

A LOOK ROUND THE WORLD

Bombay Matriculation Scandal

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

The Bombay students who have been raiding the Senate House because they have failed to pass matriculation are probably right in thinking that the examination has been suddenly stiffened. The Government is seriously concerned at the vast numbers of Indians who are obtaining degrees—not to speak of the numbers who fail—without the slightest prospect of reasonably paid employment afterwards. The finding of suitable outlets for the growing number of educated Indians is perhaps the greatest of all the problems of India's social evolution. —"News Chronicle."

Full Marks For Bombay

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

The London "Times" writes:—

Few of us are so fortunate as not to have, at some period of our existence, faced the necessity for passing an examination, and many of us last faced it in June, a month which university authorities in these islands have long singled out for what, with unimaginative eccentricity, they insist on regarding as the climax of a student's career. Even now, in Oxford and in Cambridge and elsewhere, young men and women walk the streets—if indeed they go out at all—with a December air. Schools are upon them. Their faces are haggard, their grap unkempt; far from regardless of their doom, they move through the sunlight like ghosts, a silent string of dates for ever on their twitching lips, their minds full of remorse for lectures unattended, notes illegible, vacations unseriously squandered. "Schools" are upon them.

They, and those of us who once shared their painful apprehensions, will hardly grudge our admiration and our envy to the students of Bombay. It is a duty to give honour where honour is due—to the holders of double firsts, to the erudite winners of this famous prize or of that; but it is a pleasure to give honour where nothing of the sort is usually due—to the ploughed, to those who have failed to matriculate. And it is this despised element in the student body which—as a report indicates—has for once put the pochunters in the shade. There has always been, east of Suez, a strong and healthy tradition that the "raison d'etre" of an examination is that it should be passed; in China, not so very long ago, you hired somebody else to pass it for you if you felt unequal to the task or were otherwise engaged. A regrettable breach with this tradition was made this year by the pedagogues in Bombay, whose matriculation papers were so stiff that only 29 per cent. of the candidates satisfied the examiners. The remaining 71 per cent. accepted these results neither with the fatalism of the East nor with the stiff upper lip of the West. They protested, publicly and forcibly; and, though the efficacy of their protest remains as yet a matter for conjecture, they have contributed, if not a chapter, at least a chapter-heading to the dark history of the examination system.

Perhaps the most striking feature (although to-day, being regarded as axiomatic, it strike nobody)—perhaps the most striking feature in the evolution of civilized society is the development of communications between the strong and the weak. The ruler to his subjects, the employer to his employees, the director to his shareholders, even Sir John Reith to the House of Commons—each must now answer for his actions; his answers may with impunity be found unsatisfactory, but at least he must give them. A decrease in armaments, in wages, in dividends—these must all be publicly excused, however perfunctorily or transparently. Yet under the examination system, which is almost as old as civilization itself, no such salutary conditions obtain. Alone of despots, the examiner has somehow kept his armour of aloof, oracular, dictatorial finality; he has unlimited rights, and the examinee has none. Marks (some of us have often felt) are distributed neither less arbitrarily nor less cruelly than were blows of the knout. Omnipotent and out of reach, the examiner plies his horrid trade, demanding that we shall assess this, calculate that, discuss the other, give our reasons and (final insult) draw a sketch map. It is time he was taken down a peg. It is time the examinees had a run for their parents' money. Let us look forward to the day when the verb "to bombay" will have implications as violent, as effective, and as widely understood as the verb "to shanghai."

Joining The Spirit Of East And West

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

The following letters appear in the London "Times":—

Sir,—I hope you will use your great influence to support Mr. Rawlinson's invitation to the older Universities to establish Chairs of Indian Culture. Yet it is not just scholarship that we lack. Rather is it the scholar with imagination, who can join the spirit of East and West by interpreting the introverted motions of the Western soul by analogies with the more developed psychology of the East. It is a psychological or, let us say, spiritual need that understanding of Indian culture can satisfy.

In Germany men like the late Richard Wilhelm or Professor Hauer, of Tubingen, or Professor Zimmer, of Heidelberg, sowed a rich field which only awaits a genial climate to become manifest. In this country, between our great administrators and our handful of mystical enthusiasts, the treasure-house of Indian culture stands almost ignored. But supposing the Sanskritist, the philologist, the psychologist, the anthropologist, and the artist could be housed together in a single imaginative mind (a possibility which Professor Zimmer's latest book, "Maya," seems to demonstrate) the spirit of Indian culture then yields itself in abundance. Perhaps the German scholars were free to find the deep psychological parallelism between East and West just because they were not preoccupied with the administrative machine.

I am, etc.,
H. GODWIN BAYNES.
Reed House, West Byfleet, Surrey

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—It is good that the need for further endowment of Oriental learning in England should from time to time be ventilated in your columns as, for instance, by the letters of Mr. H. G. Rawlinson and Mr. Coatman in your issues of June 2 and 5. But a "Professor of Indian Culture" or "of Indian Studies" would be a contradiction in terms. A professor is required to be a person with expert knowledge of his subject, one who is listened to with respect not merely by the crowd but by other experts: and no man, British or Indian, could possess that degree of knowledge of more than a very few of the innumerable facts of Indian civilization. What would be thought of a university which proposed to institute a chair "of European civilization" or "of European studies"? The question was pertinently asked in an Indian newspaper on the last occasion that such a suggestion was put forward; the absurdity is no greater in the case of Europe than of India.

Mr. Coatman's proposed Institute of Imperial Studies involves, it is respectfully submitted, a similar confusion of thoughts. The civilizations of the East, and the lesser but still interesting tribal cultures of Africa and the Pacific Islands, are already within the purview of this school. It would not be an accession of strength, but rather the reverse, to link with this already vast group of subjects the entirely different studies of the Dominions and the American and West Indian Colonies.

The need of the moment is not for chairs with vague and high-sounding titles: two readers are better than one professor, and three lecturers are probably better than two readers—though, of course, if we are to attract the right type of man he must see before him reasonable prospects of promotion and a life's career.

I am, etc.,
S. VESEY-FITZ GERALD,
Senior Lecturer in Indian Law, School of Oriental Studies (University of London), Vandon House, Vandon Street, S.W.I.

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Indian News From Here And There

MORE ARRESTS IN JHABUA STATE

States' People Conference Officials Sent To Jail

(From A Correspondent).

BOMBAY June 24

Information received from Jhabua says that two more arrests have taken place in Jhabua. The Reception chairman of the second session of the Jhabua State People's Conference Sjt. Udairam Kaluji Patel and Sjt. Piyarchandji Chordia treasurer of the Vyapari Mandal Thandla have been sent to Jail. The Reception Chairman was handcuffed.

The daughter of the Reception Secretary Sjt. Kesarimal Bhandari died next day but Mr. Bhandari was not released on bail. The Vice-President, Mr. Mulla refused the bail application. Great discontentment is prevailing in the State.

NASIK STANDS BY CONGRESS

Merchants' Assurance To Mr. Deshpande

(From Our Correspondent.)

NASIK, (By Mail.)

Whole-hearted assurance to render financial help to the forthcoming Congress sessions was given by promnient merchants and other citizens, to Mr. Govindrao H. Deshpande, the Congress leader, who is on a propaganda tour in the district.

At all the places Mr. Deshpande, besides addressing public meetings, at which he exhorts the public to enroll their names on the voters' list, and vote for the Congress candidates and appeals them to help the Maharashtra Congressmen to make the forthcoming sessions of the Congress a success, meets prominent businessmen and workers in the same connection. Everywhere he is receiving splendid response from the public.

ANTI-MALARIA DRIVE IN DELHI

Shortly To Be Launched Under Superintendence Of Col. Cowell

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA: June 25.

The anti-malaria drive on an unprecedented scale, covering the whole area of Delhi, old and new, is shortly to be launched by the Government of India under the superintendence of Colonel Cowell.

The object of the scheme which will include anti-larval measures in tanks, wells, minor drainage improvements, levelling of open spaces, etc., is stated to be an immediate temporary control, but its value lies not merely in the proposed preventive methods, but in systematic survey work with a view to ascertain through trained insect-collectors places where dangerous mosquitoes are breeding, and also by the examination of spleens of children to map out the intensity of malaria in Delhi.

The present campaign is intended at the outset to bring into effect purely temporary measures, but unless they are replaced by a permanent scheme which will remove the necessity for such temporary measures no permanent benefit is possible.

The public has, therefore, to await Mr. Hume's scheme to relieve congestion in Delhi and the engineering programme which the Government of India have in view to make the whole city of Delhi malaria-proof.

As the Health Officials of the Government of India and staff of experts in the malaria survey of India, appears to be at present concentrating their attention in the Delhi scheme, it assumes an All-India importance. It is evidently the object of the Government of India to set a correct lead to the provinces and other parts of the country by initiating a model scheme in Delhi.

It would, therefore be interesting to watch the progress of the survey work and experimental measures, which are to be started in Delhi.

YOUTH LEAGUE HELPS CONGRESS

Brisk Enrolment Of Members In Kathiawar

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, (By Mail.)

After the statement regarding the enrolment of Congress membership the work is begun in earnest in all parts of Kathiawar. Local Youth League has undertaken this work in Gohilwad division, and enrolment is going on briskly. Youth League has published two leaflets asking the public to enrol themselves as Congress members in large numbers.

SWEEPERS' DEMANDS.

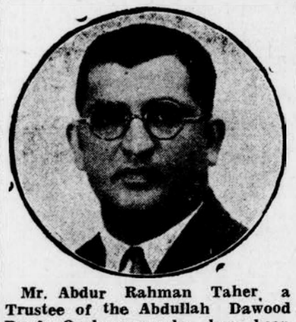
A good number of young men here are working amongst sweepers and establishing contact with them. A few days before some grievances and demands of the municipal servants have been placed before the municipality. The managing committee of the municipality has considered the demands of the municipal sweepers and some of the demands have been conceded. Increment of one rupee has been given to 200 sweepers and also leave on pay for a fortnight to women sweepers at the time of delivery.

TOWN-PLANNING.

The scheme of Krishnasagar which is going to be a new town has attracted the public of Bhavnagar. The new town will have its own railway station, theatre, cinema, school, hospitals, and gardens. Five to six hundred plots have been registered uptil now and new registration is going on daily.

"MATRIC SLAUGHTER"

Demonstrations of Bombay students at the time of the Senate meeting in Bombay, their march on the Senate to express their demands have made good impression upon the students. I understand that a mass meeting of students of Bhavnagar to record their emphatic protest against matriculation results will be held under the auspices of Youth League.



Mr. Abdur Rahman Taher, a Trustee of the Abdullah Dawood Bawla Orphanage who has been made a Khan Bahadur.

AMRITSAR WEAVERS GO ON STRIKE

AMRITSAR, June 24.

About 300 weavers and labourers of 18 different Weaving Factories have gone on strike as a protest against the reduction of their wages affected by the owners of the factories here.

It may be noted that these weavers had gone on strike once in 1934 and as a result of that strike a settlement was reached between the strikers and the owners about their wages which was fixed at 11 annas three pies.

This rate is now intended to be reduced considerably.—United Press.

Will Government Ignore Assembly?

WHAT PROPRIETY DEMANDS

Need For Ratification Of Action On Special Tariff Board Report

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 25.

"Lancashire has it"—This sums up the Special Tariff Board's Report on British textiles and Government's order thereon. As it was a foregone conclusion that the Board would recommend the reduction of duties, the findings adumbrated in the Report would cause little surprise. But Government's action in giving immediate effect to the recommendations under Sec. 4 of the Tariff Act might be construed as hardly fair to the present legislature.

MATTER OF PROPRIETY.

This measure which was passed by the last effete Assembly gives practically unlimited powers to the Government for changing duties but as the Report raised issues of momentous consequence to the Indian textile industry, consideration of constitutional propriety demand that without the consent of the Legislature, Government should not alter the duties. Unfortunately, the Board delayed the Report till the end of March and the Government have taken three more months to pass orders—merely dittoing every recommendation made.

It is quite true—probably partly owing to the prevailing uncertainty of the future levels of duty—the import trade of British piecegoods has been seriously disturbed. Realisations on imports of British cotton textile manufactures for the two months of April and May, 1936, fall short by 16 lakhs, from the corresponding figure for the previous year. Though this may in the Government's opinion be a sufficient ground for immediate action, it does not follow that the Government need not place the matter before the Assembly later and secure its consent. It would, therefore, be the proper course for Government if the Report of the Board is placed for discussion before the next session of the Assembly and its verdict taken on this important aspect of India's tariff policy.

NEED FOR RATIFICATION.

Considering the fact that the Board following certain purely theoretical calculations has rejected the practically unanimous demand of Indian witnesses and that this concession to Lancashire may not only affect Indian revenues but have serious effect on the development of the vital Indian industry, one has a right to expect that the matter, instead of being decided merely by an official fiat, will be forwarded for ratification to the Assembly.

SCUFFLE AVERTED

RAWALPINDI: June 25.

Differences between Ahrar and the Ittihad-i-Millat Parties of Muslims came to a head last night when a large number of Ittihad-i-Millat people attempted to storm a meeting at which the Ahrar leaders were to speak.

The timely intervention of the authorities under the City Magistrate averted a disturbance of the peace.

Despite the precautionary measures taken by the Police, the Ittihad-i-Millat people marched in large numbers to the meeting place and in attempting to reach the platform a scuffle ensued.

Immediately, however, the City Magistrate going up to the platform ordered the crowd to disperse which they obeyed.—A.P.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

A Word To The Police

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The sentence recently passed by the District and Sessions Judge of Dharwar in a case where Mr. Agnihotri, a police official, was accused of having tortured a woman to death in the supposed exercise of his duties should serve as a lesson and eye-opener to the Police Department as a whole. Such atrocities as were revealed in this case are not uncommon in our country. But they do not usually come to light or to the notice of courts either because the victims survive, are poor, are ignorant, or are politically wise or because it is always taken for granted that what these officers do is within their rights.

The I. G. will be well-advised if he will go deeply into the question of these unjustifiable cruelties of the police officers and pass a circular so as to enable them to know clearly what exactly is the extent of their authority in harassing suspects. Unless this is done such authority is bound to outgrow its legitimate limits according to individual temperament as in the above instance and ruin the well-earned credit of our police.

The Excise and Custom officials also are not exempt from the charge and the authorities concerned may well take a hint from this.—Yours, etc.,

"BABLI."

Bombay, June 25.

Dismissal Of Amarnath

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—We have been reading a lot about the above incident and the high-handed action of the Manager and Captain of the Indian touring team. There were rumours innumerable since the start of the tour that all was not what it ought to be; that the Captain was not popular with the team; that the Manager was dictatorial; the veterans in the team were not consulted as regards players to be chosen for different matches, etc., etc.

Be that what it may, when once the Captain and the Manager were chosen by the Board of Control, it was the duty of the players—important and unimportant—to stand by them or if they could not do so to resign from the very start.

What would it be if the Baard allows each and every player to dictate to the Captain what to do and what not; whom to play and in what position: set the batting order according to each one's fancy! It will be glorious cricket indeed! Such dictation, if ever at all, must be put down drastically, even if the success depended on a player.

We have seen how the mighty Bradman was bent to their will by the Australian Board of Control. Then there are the cases of the England's winning captain Mr. Jardine and Larwood and Voce: how for criticising the M. C. C. these three have been forced to disappear from international cricket. If in such cases stern action is not taken, then we had best said good-bye to decent, healthy and sporty cricket.

In India we know how some of our 'star' cricketers had made a dead-set against Major C. K. Nayudu; how they opposed him and were pampered for doing so. If our Board of Control had taken strong action then the present fiasco—humiliating in the extreme—would never have occurred. The accommodating attitude taken then had emboldened some of those players to flout the authority of the Captain to the disgrace of India. They thought possibly their mighty patrons would back them in their insubordination and they would go unpunished. Thank Heaven, necessary courage was forthcoming in the authorities concerned to put an end—let us hope for ever—to any such mischief before it would spread further.

Once our players—stars or otherwise—get it into their head that their nonsense will not be tolerated, then only will Indian cricket rise to its destined position in World Cricket.—Yours, etc.

A. F.

June 23.

Matriculation Massacre

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The recent matriculation examination result compels one to inquire if our university is anything more than a mere automaton. After knowing the marks in individual heads of several students, I am inclined to dub the recent result as mere mechanical. It betrays all lack of human touch. There are cases in hundreds, where the students miss success but for a mark or two. I am at a loss to understand why the moderators are there at all, if they cannot moderate even cases like those noted above. Again if the matriculation examination is a qualifying examination for higher study, it is quite incomprehensible how a student, who is plucked but for one mark is more unfit for higher education than the lucky those, who have managed to succeed by getting marks just on the verge.

Principal Hammil in a letter to the press claims to have shown grace to hundreds of students. My own brother fails in English only for one mark. He gets good marks in all other subjects. Is it that because he was a second year student and exempted last year for Physics and Chemistry that not even one mark of grace is given to him this year? There are many more cases like my brother's. What has Principal Hammil to say about these cases? —Yours, etc.,

ONE TOTALLY DISGUSTED.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Our Correspondents Talk Of Cricket, Palestine, Films And Franchise

Scandal!

T. NAGESH RAU (Bombay) characterises the recent events in connection with the Indian Cricket Team in England as a "scandal." He strongly condemns "the dictatorial attitude adopted by the Brittain-Vizzy combine" and suggests to the President of the Board of Cricket control to recall the team.

High-Handed

C. R. SONATHAR (Bombay) also criticises the action taken by the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram in sending Amarnath back to India and wants the Board of Control to institute an impartial inquiry into the matter. "I cannot help wondering," he says, "how the Board advised the Manager to take this extreme step when the defaulting member not only expressed his sorrow but undertook to behave well in future.... The stand taken by the Manager cannot but be regarded as high-handed."

Sympathy

H. G. MOMIN (Dholka) sympathises with the Arabs of Palestine and accuses British Imperialism of having forgotten its promises given at the time of the Great War. "The revolution of the Arabs," he says, "is politically against the British Imperialism and, economically, against Jewish Capitalism." He asks Indians to pray for the ultimate success of the Palestine nationalists.

Films

MASTER NARAYAN (Bombay) criticises the present standard of most Indian films,—especially their stories, acting and photography. "Let the educated persons of India take interest in the matter," he suggests, "and then our film companies will prosper in no time."

Wonders!

R. T. GOVERNOR (Dadar) wonders why the "framers of the laws of franchise" have neglected to "enroll clerks, Typists, Shop workers and others earning Rs. 25 and more as voters, when only those able to read and write and paying rent of Rs. 10 per month are thought fit to be qualified." He regards this as a grave injustice.

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A Page About Motoring & Aviation

An Open Letter

TO THE BOARD OF CONTROL FOR CRICKET

Gentlemen,

Indian Cricket is at the cross roads and Indian sportsmanship at a discount. As one of the many millions of Indians interested and as one of the same millions in whose name and as whose representatives the present team is alleged to be battling for international honour, I ask you to make public the answer to the following questions, questions that are deeply agitating the mind of all Indian sportsmen to-day. The answers to many are known, but it is imperative that the explanation asked for be forthcoming from you gentlemen, for you are supposed to be the national arbiters of our national game.

On the 16th June your President issued a statement to the effect that "no report of dissension from the captain or the manager or any member of the team has reached the Board officially or unofficially, and the President so far has no information whatever regarding the return of any of the players to India." Yet, in the "Bombay Sentinel," of the 13th June, great prominence was given to the report appearing in "The Tribune" of Lahore from a London correspondent, "Keystone," to the effect that Amarnath has already asked for permission to return, because I am told he was threatened for giving vent to his feelings." Since then the expected has happened, and Amarnath is on his way back. How is it that you knew nothing about this matter? Are you not kept in daily touch with events? While the whole of India will support you in any disciplinary action you may take, providing you are satisfied after hearing Amarnath, that he was at fault, will you be good enough to make public what it was that made Amarnath give vent to his feelings? Even murder is committed under grave provocation, and the sentence is not always death.

2. If according to newspaper reports, it is true that the youngster expressed his regret, and that the Captain was not adamant, why was it left to the Manager to decide the case?

3. Is it customary to take the signatures of members of a team when a breach of discipline is committed by somebody amongst them? What is the cricket precedent or ruling on the subject? Is it voluntary or has it to be asked for? And if the latter, by whom?

4. Is it true that the Indian Captain goes to Sewell, the sporting correspondent of "The Times of India" for advice? Mr. Sewell says this himself. Where is Nayudu? Wazir Ali?

5. What are Mr. Brittain-Jomes's cricket qualifications? How did he come to be appointed to this post? Has he any experience of a Managing Test team touring in a foreign (to the team) country?

6. Were members of the team medically examined before their departure? Were they all pronounced fit? Who was the Medical Officer? What is wrong with Baqua Jilani?

7. Why is not Meheromji given more to do behind the stumps?

8. Is it not a breach of discipline for the team manager to disclose matters to outsiders, even to an ex-Viceroy? What is the ruling regarding what a team manager can say and write?

9. Why was not C. S. Nayudu originally selected?

10. Why is C. K. Nayudu not Captain of the Indian side? If the reports about him are true, why is no action taken against him? Why is he not dropped from Indian representative cricket?

11. And if there is nothing against him that can be proved, why is no action taken against those who have made these complaints? Does discipline begin and end for India with the incident of Amarnath? Gentlemen, nobody in his cricket senses can deny that he is the best man for task. Nayudu is still the fittest and finest of India's cricketers. The best critics of England have placed him in the "world eleven." He is still good for two years. We can still win Test matches. Why not investigate the whole affair of Nayudu and his critics?

Gentlemen, there are no innuendos in this questionnaires. Every point here is of vital interest, every one of these questions is the topic of the day, and every answer of yours will be breathlessly awaited. At first only sections, but now the whole Press of India is asking that things should be righted. In the past attempts have been made, with the best of intentions, to placate both players and public. The point I wish to emphasise is that this has proved a dismal failure. So there can no longer be any excuse for diplomacy or silence. You gentlemen, no less than the team, are said to represent the Indian people in cricket matters. I submit that you have a duty to perform.

Yours respectfully,
A. F. S. TALYARKHAN.

The Bhatia community of Karachi met in large numbers at the Theosophical Hall during the week end under the presidency of Laila Chetanram, retired Deputy Collector, and discussed matters relating to the uplift of their community.

Measures for unemployment were also discussed.

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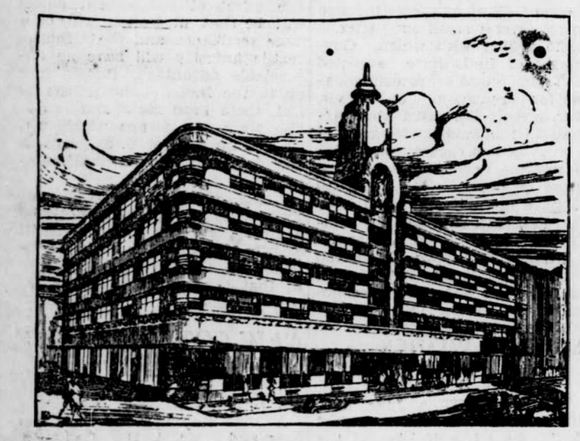

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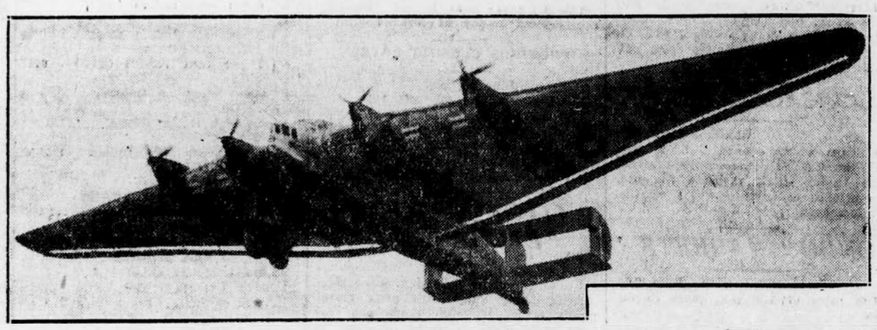

The largest German aeroplane. It can carry 34 passengers and a crew of 4. The double-wing safety device can be clearly seen.

SAFETY AND AVIATION

Germany's Part In Developing A Safe Technique

(By WOLFGANG VON GRONAN, President of the Aero Club of Germany)

With the increase in transportation and traffic during the last decades, the question of safety, which in the early period of this development was often neglected, has become extremely vital. This is especially true of air traffic, and during the past years of rapid progress the importance of this factor has grown more and more, and become a deciding influence in the direction of the technical development. This is naturally easy to understand since an aeroplane is in a much more precarious position than an automobile on the highway if its motor or another essential part ceases to function. In such cases the aeroplane must leave its element, the air, since its remaining aloft depends entirely on its motive power, and must seek out one of the other two elements, water or land. This landing process always entails a certain amount of danger for the aeroplane and its occupants, since little time is available for seeking out a suitable landing place, nor is it always possible to find adequate space.

The question of safety in the modern aeroplane might be considered from three aspects:

CONSTRUCTION.

The aeroplane must be strong enough in construction, and exact enough from a technical and aeronautical point of view that under normal flying conditions it can be flown without danger of breakage.

MOTIVATION.

The motor must be dependable and adequate in all of its parts, even to the smallest instrument and auxiliary apparatus, so that the aeroplane will not be forced to land through failure of its motor.

LANDING.

Emergency landings under unfavourable conditions must be attended by the greatest possible degree of safety for the aeroplane and its occupants.

The high standards with regard to safety which were established in Germany from the beginning of commercial aviation have led to a fundamental thoroughness in the scientific investigation of these questions as well as in the industry. It might be interesting to note that the first experiments and the earliest theories of her pioneers in aviation played a fundamental part in this question, and it is perhaps worth while to know which German engineers and inventors have been engaged in this task, and what contributions they have made to the welfare of mankind.

While most of the attempts after the War to utilize the aeroplane as a commercial means of transportation consisted in the remodelling of military aeroplanes, through, for example, the placing of a cabin over the pilot's and observer's seats, German technicians realized that commercial aviation required not only especially developed aeroplanes but also careful and experienced supervision before, during and after flight. The entirely new basis upon which this end could be approached was the all-metal construction with which the German designers, Professor Junkers and Dr. Dornier, had experimented since 1914 and finally perfected in spite of intense opposition.

Based upon the principles laid down by Professor Junkers in his famous patents for a low-winged monoplane in 1910, a new all-metal cabin aeroplane with thick cantilever wings was constructed. This form of construction has undoubtedly influenced commercial aeroplane designing throughout the world since this time. The first construction model of this type carried the numbers, "F 13." Machines of this design have been constructed for over 10 years almost without change from the original design, and even to-day hundreds of them can still be found in service throughout the world.

The utilization of metal exclusively as construction material in aeroplanes constituted in itself an important advance in safety, especially because of its ability to withstand wind and rain, elements which often proved disastrous to wooden and canvas aeroplanes. The metal construction has also the advantage of possessing a greater degree of elasticity so that it is able to stand a greater strain on forced landings before breaking, thus affording protection to the occupants. This is especially true of planes constructed after the Junkers low monotype model, where the cabin is placed over the central section of a strongly reinforced wing. Junkers also saw and utilized the possibility of providing small fuel tanks inside of the wings of the plane instead of one large tank in the fuselage, thus reducing considerably the danger of fire.

Having made possible this great advancement in aviation through the development of metal construction principles, the "Junkers Flugzeugwerke" and a German engineer, G. von Lachmann, contributed further towards safety in aviation through the invention of their slot-wings and double-wings, both of which soon became popular in aeroplane construction. These inventions enable the landing velocity of the aeroplane to be reduced rapidly so that small fields may be used for landing, and the danger accompanying night or forced landing is lessened. The double-wing can certainly be designated as the German trade mark for "safety flying" throughout the world, just as it has come to typify the modern aeroplane for the general observer.

Mention was made at the beginning of this article of the fact that the essential parts of an aeroplane must be ready for instant service on the ground as well as in the air, and in the case of larger planes with two or more motors, the safety is to a large extent dependent on the accessibility of the various parts for adjustments and slight repairs. Professor Junkers had this in mind when he designed his thick carrying wing, which was patented as early as 1910. This invention, however, was first utilized in the 4 motored Junkers G 38, which was built in Dessau in 1927 and is still to-day flying over the international routes in the service of the German Lufthansa. In this aeroplane, all the motors as well as the quarters of the crew are found inside the wing, which is over six feet thick at the central part. The power is transmitted from the motor to the propeller by means of the Junkers transmission gear. The two large "Junkers G 38" planes are equipped with Junkers heavy-oil motors whereby the performance capacity, especially in respect of speed and cruising range as well as altitude, could be considerably increased.

MOTOR.

The great majority of the disturbances and accidents which accompany flying can be traced to the motor. The carburettor and ignition system are especially sensitive but also of vital importance, and the least disturbance here means the dying of the motor and forced landing. And the highly combustible nature of gasoline constitutes a great danger in forced landings. For this reason aviation experts have always considered the idea of adapting oil-burning motors for aeroplanes, as this would eliminate all the dangers attending the use of gasoline, but the efforts of a genius and twenty years of experiment and research were necessary before the oil-burning motor, which had been used only for heavy buses and trucks, could be adapted to aviation. It was again Professor Junkers who finally solved the problem by inventing the twin-pistoned motor which was exceedingly suitable for use in an aeroplane and which fulfilled every demand as satisfactorily as the gasoline motor. Of all the attempts made in this field, the Junkers motor is up to the present the only one which has proved adequate for all the demands of air traffic.

It is not, however, because of Junkers and his co-workers alone that Germany has attained such a place of eminence in international scientific as well as public circles of aviation, as there are a number of others who have contributed richly in this field and who are active in the service of German aviation even to-day. Among these, Professor Hoff, the director for many years of the German Institute for Aviation Research at Berlin-Aldershof and now professor at the Berlin Technical University, or Professor Prandtl, the director of the Aerodynamic Research Institute at Gottingen, are familiar throughout the world for their accomplishments in aviation.

The service which the German scientific institutions have rendered in the field of safety in aeroplane construction and flying has benefited the entire world. The standards established and experiments made by the Gottingen Institute, which was founded in 1908 by its present director, Professor Prandtl, are used everywhere, just as the German Institute for Aviation Research has become important far beyond the German frontiers because of its co-operation and exchange of ideas and statistics with similar institutions in other countries. It would be impossible to discuss fully the contributions which Dornier and Heinkel have made to aviation, and any short attempt could not but do these two giants injustice. A large number of improvements and advancements have been made all along the line, and have contributed greatly towards safety in flying. That Dornier's "Whales" have been used for over two years in the South America service, taking off from the catapult ships of the German Lufthansa, the "Westfalen" and "Schwabenland," with scheduled regularity, or that Heinkel's "Blitz He 70"' carries passengers and mail daily at a speed of 350 kilometres per hour between the principal cities of Europe without a newspaper taking the least notice of it is the successful result of years of persistent and careful experiment in perfecting every detail of the aeroplane and in rendering it dependable in performance.

Traffic Control In Bombay

SUGGESTIONS TO THE POLICE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While all of us ought to feel grateful to the Traffic Department of the Police for their recent endeavours to make life in this city more safe and sufferable, one may still be permitted to draw their attention to one or two things which appear to demand serious and immediate attention.

As is well-known, the volume of vehicular traffic round about the Flora Fountain is, at certain hours of the day denser than in many other parts of Bombay. The B.B. & C.I. Railway disgorges thousands of office-going humanity, mostly pedestrians, between the hours of 9-30 and 11-30 a.m. almost all of whom have to enter the Hornby Road and Esplanade Road before turning in the direction of their respective offices.

Curiously enough the authorities have not posted any traffic policemen on duty either at the Western side near the entrance of Central Telegraph Office or the Eastern side of the Fountain opposite Messrs. Eastern Bank Ltd., to regulate the flow of traffic. It has been the experience of the writer on many week day mornings to have been compelled to wait for even longer than 10 minutes before he could think of crossing over from one side of Flora Fountain to the other, on account of the unregulated and unchecked stream of vehicular traffic from a number of directions rendering it very unsafe to cross.

The public will agree that it is very necessary post traffic policemen on the Eastern and Western side of Flora Fountain to check the never-ceasing stream of traffic from more than one directions every five or seven minutes in order to allow pedestrians to cross safely.—Yours, etc.,

KIRTI KRISHNA LADIA.

Police Traffic Control

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Yesterday at about 4-40 p.m. I went from Flora Fountain to Napean Sea Road in my car and I particularly noticed the absence of a policeman at the Church Gate Station junction, at Sandhurst Bridge, at Hughes-Harvey Road junction, at the Kemp & Co. junction and at the Warden Road junction.

There was some confusion at these junctions in the traffic on account of the absence of police control.

Were the police force enjoying their "Vasi Idd" after the King's Birth Day festivities.—Yours, etc.,

A MOTORIST.

Bombay, June 25.

BENGAL CLUB LEAGUE

Bengal Club Share Points With Mahim Sports

The mid-week fixture between the Bengal Club and the Mahim Sports was an interesting affair. The latter showed an improved form, whereas the Bengalees without their usual backs, could not check the Mahim quintette. Balan was the outstanding forward and once he got possession of the ball in the mid-field and made a solo run dodging player after player till at last he had only Choudhri to beat easily.

At lemon-time Mahim led by a solitary goal.

The second half saw the Bengalees putting more vigour in the game and tried hard for an equaliser. Das Gupta once made a brilliant attempt which just slided over the cross-bar. They had, however, not to wait long for the equaliser. Roy from a long range well-timed shot dropped the ball right into the Mahim goal. Dutt at the closing stages defended magnificently.

The final whistle found no addition to the score and the teams had to be satisfied with points shared.

Result:—
MAHIM SPORTS ..... 1 goal.
BENGAL CLUB ..... 1 goal.

Teams:—

MAHIM SPORTS:—Willi, Menon, Ramchandar, Rasu, Sankara, Swami, Chhupai, Menon, B. Mani, Balan and Ganapaty.

BENGAL CLUB:—Choudhry, Dutt, Gupta, Pal, Mukherjee, Biswas, Das Gupta, Roy, Basu, Sen and Majumdar.

Referee:—P. A. Lewis.

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Wheat Unchanged And Other Commodities Steady

BOMBAY, June 25.

On Thursday crossrates ruled steady.

N. Y. COTTON FAIRLY STEADY.

New York cotton was fairly steady on trade and foreign buying after opening easy. The Statistical position was good. Hedge selling was readily absorbed.

BULLION FEATURELESS

London gold and silver ruled quiet and featureless.

WHEAT UNCHANGED

Wheat prices remained practically unchanged. Linseed, jute and rubber ruled steady.

SECURITIES QUIET.

The London Stock Exchange was rather quiet and irregular in the absence of any important enquiry. Giltedged securities were quiet but steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, June 25.

Previous closing	11.48
To-day's opening	11.42
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing	11.58
Difference	+.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, June 25.

Previous closing	6.20
To-day's opening	6.19
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	6.18
Difference	—.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 213

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 25.

Cotton was fairly active on scattered speculative and trade buying influenced by improves statistical position while the uncertainty with regard to weather developments also caused renewed local and foreign purchases with some spot house. Liquidation and southern hedge selling were well absorbed.

Trading in October commenced at 11.42 i.e. 6 points lower than previous closing prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and southern hedging with some liquidation but thereafter the market rallied on good trade support and foreign buying with the price rising to 11.49. At this level the demand slowed down but the undertone kept steady.

New York cotton finally closed at 11.58 with a rise of 10 points for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 25.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (12.15/12.15) 11.98/11.96
October (11.45/11.45) 11.44/11.42
December (11.40/11.38) 11.41/11.41

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 25.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American July (6.58) 6.54
American October (6.21) 6.17
Egyptian July (8.83) 8.83
Egyptian October (8.75) 8.75

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 25.

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 211-12 and Rs. 212-8 at night. The rate at 10 p.m. was Rs. 212-8 with New York futures about unchanged.

JUTE SHARES UNCHANGED

CALCUTTA, June 25.

Jutes practically ruled unchanged and there was only limited business. Coals revealed no fresh feature. Teas were dull and uninteresting. Miscellaneous section was featureless. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Four per cent loan 1960/70 115/7; five per cent loan 1945/55 120/8 small lot; five per cent loan 1939/44 108/7; five and a half per cent loan 1938/40 107/3; four per cent Punjab bonds 1948 110/11 small lots.

Banks:—Bank of India 129; Imperial conty 384; Reserve Bank 130.

Railways:—Baraset Basirhat 58; Darjeeling Himalayan ordy 81; Bowreah cotton A. pref 161.

Coals:—Amalgamated 22/14; Bhalgora 1/7; Burrakur 12/6; Standard 32/12 small lot.

Jutes:—Agarpara pref 131/8 ex div; Anglo India 380; do pref 158; Belvedere 335; Hukumchand 9/15; Howrah 47/8; do A. pref 142 small lot; India 262 small lot; Kinnison 541 small lots; Kamarhatty 470; Kanknarrah 400/8.

Miscellaneous:—Patna electric 19/12; Trichinopoly electric 191 cum div; Bengal Iron 5/8; Steel and wire products ordy 101; do defd 35/4; Indian iron and steel 9/4; Tata Iron and steel second pref 158; British India corporation ordy 3/10; do pref 148; Indian wood products 26/14; Titaghur paper ordy 24/4 small lots; do defd 11/2 cum div.

Sugar:—Cawnpore 35/10; Champaran 19/12 small lots.

Teas:—Dhelakhat 23/8; Dhunseri 2/9 small lots; Kalacher 27.

Debenture:—Eight per cent 1924/44 Bateli tea 105/8.—A.P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 25.

Previous closing	5.02 13/32
To-day's opening	5.02 23/32
To-day's closing	5.01 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 25.

Previous closing	5.02 7/16
To-day's opening	5.02 1/4
To-day's closing	5.02 1/16
Difference	—.00 3/8

FRANC RATE

London, June 25.

Previous closing	76.16
To-day's opening	76.12
To-day's closing	76.06
Difference	—.10

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 25.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.02 1/4 and then improved to 5.02 7/16 subsequently however eased to 5.01 3/4 on the lack of support.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 5.02 1/16.

Franc opened at 76.12 and then fell to 76.13 with no further variations.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 76.06

LONDON SILVER

London, June 25

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 13/16d.	19 3/4d.
Forward	19 13/16d.	19 13/16d.

The market was quietly steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 25

Gold per fine ounce (£6-18-7 1/2) £6-18-7.

DISCOUNTS

London, June 25.

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 15/16 to 15/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent 15/16 to 15/16 per cent

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 15/16 to 15/16 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, June 25.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.74 1/8) 5.75 1/4
New York on Bombay	(37.93) 37.94
Berlin on Bombay	(0.94 1/4) 0.94 1/8
London on Milan	(63.81) 63.81
London on Shanghai	(1-2 7/16) 1-2 7/16
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/16) 1-2 1/16

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 25.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 49/1, 49/2 and 49/4 The market kept steady with very little movements due to the lack of good foreign advices while quieter London cables induced c onsiderable local selling and realising. Prices closed quiet at Rs. 48/13, 48/14 and 49.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/5, 34/5/3 and 34/5/3. The market was fairly active on some scattered buying but the enquiry on the whole remained moderate. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/5/3, 34/5/6 and 34/5/6.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, the 24th June 1936, tenders to the amount of £285,000 at 1s 6 1/8d. were received and accepted in full.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Tuesday, the 30th June 1936 on the same conditions as previously announced.

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India during the week ended 19th June 1936 was £1,000,000.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 25.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 72 and October 72 3/8. There was not much doing owing to the lack of stimulating advices from abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 25.

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 0.95 1/4. Prices kept steady with traders little disposed to enter the market content to watch weather developments.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 25.

The rates at 3-30 p.m were as follows

METALS

Tin (£195-1/2 buyers £185 3/4 sellers. Very steady) £185 3/4 buyers £186 sellers. Very steady.

Lead (£15 3/16 buyers £15 5/16 sellers. Very steady) £15 1/8 barely steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£40 3/4 to £41 1/8) £40 3/4 to £41 1/4

Glasgow Iron (£79) £79

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, June 25.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought. China sold. Market quietly steady."

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/2) 7 1/2 paid and buyers. Forward (7 3/4) 7 5/8 paid and value

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11) 0-11 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-6) 1-8 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10 1/4) 1-10 1/4

JUTE

New Crop June and July (£17 1/4 paid and sellers) £17 1/4 paid and buyers.

Dunlop June (£21) £21 1/4 buyers.

Lightning June (£19 1/4) £19 1/2 sellers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay June July (£13 sellers) £12 7/8 sellers

Linseed Calcutta April May (£12 15/16 sellers) £12 15/16 sellers.

Linseed La Plata June July (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 1/8 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal June (£14 5/8 sellers) £14 3/4 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
September 1936 delivery

Bombay, June 25.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7	10	6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	10	6
Rates at 3-0 p.m	7	9	6
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	9	6
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7	9	6
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7	9	6
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7	9	3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 25.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat September	4	6	9
Wheat May 1937	4	9	9
Linseed September	7	9	3
Linseed May 1937	7	4	3

The market was quiet.

Party To Law Member At Willingdon Club

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Sir N. N. Sircar, Law Member of the Government of India and Lady Sircar were guests of honour at a tea party given this evening at Willingdon Sports Club by Mr. S. C. Majumdar, Manager, Bombay Branch of the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd. and Director-in-Charge, United Press of India, Bombay.

There was a distinguished gathering. Among those present were Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mayor of Bombay, Justice K. C. Sen, Mr. Hooseinbhoy Lalji Mr. Hossein Ali Rahimtoolah, President of the Bombay Legislative Council, Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji, Mr. A. D. Shroff, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. Manu Subedar, Sir Suleman Cassem Mitha, Sir Rahimtoolah Chinoy, Dr. Deshmukh, Mr. Tanen, Mr J. K. Mehta, and others.—United Press.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued From Page 6)

tion of continuing sanctions against Italy. It was a meeting arranged by the women under the auspices of the Women's Peace Crusade, but the attendance, which was by gate money, was beyond the expectations of the organisers. The Princess Tsahai was given a great reception and two thousand women from London, from the North, the Midlands, the West country and Wales, heard Her Royal Highness in that overcrowded hall. In a clear unfaltering voice the 17-year Princess told the British public in its language what war meant in the year 1936.

"I do not wish to evoke before you the sufferings inflicted upon our people. nor is it my intention to speak here of the cruel lot of the Ethiopian women during the war of aggression. "All that the Princess wanted them to do was to remember that to allow one aggressor to run away with his booty was tantamount to inviting trouble for other nations of the world at the hands of other aggressors.

Baldwin Must Go

The meeting which was addressed by women was a demonstration of the distrust of Mr. Baldwin and his Cabinet colleagues. Mr. Neville Chamberlain's suggestion of a midsummer madness was taken as a challenge and insult to Lord Cecil who is heading the peace campaign in this country. Mrs. Ayrton Gould, Mrs. Corbett Ashby, and Miss Eleanor Rathbone made most impressive speeches. Miss Rathbone thought that Mr. Neville Chamberlain was a second-rate man who had dared to insult Lord Cecil. Miss Corbett Ashby was deeply moved by the support that Lord Cecil had received only the previous day in support of the intensification of Sanctions. But it was left to Mrs. Gould to tell the audience to get rid of this old Prime Minister who never makes up his mind." Her suggestion was as welcome as the proposal of Mrs. Ashby who called upon her listeners to show to the Government that it is the people who lead and the statesmen who follow.

The meeting not only passed a resolution in support of the intensification of Sanctions but demanded of the League that Italy should be suspended from the Geneva organisation until she comes to an amicable settlement with Abyssinia.

THE RAPE OF ABYSSINIA

(Continued from Page 6).

pected his disorganised and primitive Abyssinians to retain their freedom with the help of British cannon and French aeroplanes. Our problem is nearer at home. The last six years have proved that India's will has yet to be sterner, its people have yet to be better organised, its power of resistance has yet to be strengthened. It is miles away from being a 'mass' man. The will and resistance which characterises India on occasions have to be a permanent feature of her life before she can hope to shed her bondage. And for this she will have to toil tirelessly for years on the path which lies through patient constructive work, through steady mass organisation and non-violent resistance to social, political and religious evils.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, June 25.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £97 3/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Tuesday, June 16, £97
Wednesday, June 17, £97 1/8
Thursday, June 18, £97 1/4
Friday, June 19, £97 1/4
Monday, June 22 £97 3/4
Tuesday, June 23 £97 7/8
Wednesday, June 24 £97 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 25.

After being quiet with price movements rather irregular there was rather more doing. Home industrials were generally rather firmer especially aviation issues. Giltedgeds were quietly steady.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 1/2) £85 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 5/8) £107 5/8.

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£108 7/8) £108 7/8.

4 per cent Funding Loan (£117) £117

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 1/8) £106

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 1/8) £115 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-9) 20-9

Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£4 5/8) £4 5/8

Hydro Electric (£7 5/8) £7 5/8
Musical Industries (25-6) 25-6
Princhin Johnson (47-6) 47-9
Imperial Chemical (39-0) 39-0
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (9-4 1/2) 9-4 1/2
Woodsworth New Ford (135-3) 135-3
Realisation 1930 (£91 1/2) £91 3/4
Dunlop Rubber (34-9) 34-9
University Ordinary (33-9) 33-9.
Ford Motors (32-6) 32-1 1/2
Cable Wires (£6 3/4) £7
British American Tobacco (116-10 1/2) 115-7 1/2
Camera A (£9) £9
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (158-9) 158-9
P and O S N Company Defd (21-9) 21-9
Distillers (104-7 1/2) 104-7 1/2
Bred and Dyers (7-7 1/2) 7-7 1/2
British Celanese (11-0) 11-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (52-6) 52-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (50-10 1/2) 50-10 1/2.
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2
Western Limited Ordinary (25-7 1/2) 26-7 1/2
Inter Nickels (50 3/8) 51 1/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (7-9) 7-9
Tata Iron and Steel (£102 1/2) £102 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 25.
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£102) £102
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97 1/2) £97 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£118) £117 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1946/53 (£110) £110.
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£109 3/4 £109 3/4.
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (18-6) 18-6
Donaro Tea (42-6) 42-6
Empire of India Ceylon (28-9) 28-9

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (27-6) 27-6
Gula Kelampong (25-7 1/2) 26-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-4 1/2) 31-4 1/2

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£8 3/4) £8 3/4

MINING SHARES

Nandy (61-3) 61-3.
Burma Corporation (9-4 1/2) 9-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£13 1/8) £13 1/8
East Rand Proprietors (63-6) 63-3
Rand Imam (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£14 7/8) £14 7/8
Goddar New (£10 5/8) £10 5/8.
Moddar New (42-6) 40-0
Sub Nigel (£12) £12
Spring Mines Split Shares (40-7 1/2) 39-4 1/2
Union Corporation (£9 1/8) £9 1/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (39-4 1/2) 39-4 1/2
Anglo Iranian (84-4 1/2 83-9
Burma Oil (96-10 1/2) 96-3
Mexican Eagle (23-0) 21-9
Shell Transport (£98-9) 97-6
Royal Dutch (£36 1/2) £36 1/2

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£47 1/2) £47 1/2
L M Ford (£23 1/4) £23
L N E R Defd (£5 1/8) £5 1/8
Southern Dutch (£22 1/2) £22 1/2
London Paris 5 per cent (£134 1/2) £134 1/2
London Board G Stock (£101 3/4) £102 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 25.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 65 5/8) dol 68 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 34 7/8) dol 35 3/8
U S Steel Common (dol 63 3/8) dol 63 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 129 1/2) dol 129

THE BARODA BAN

(Continued From Page 6)

the public service is flouting of public opinion.

3. Thirdly there is the much tom-tomed revenue of Rs. 40 lakhs from the Okha Port. The people in the State and outside are led into the belief by much reiteration that the Baroda State will get annually Rs. 40 lakhs from this Port. The fact is quite different. The Baroda Government will be allowed to develop the Port to such an extent that its dues may come to Rs. 40 lakhs, but in reality the income is likely to be very much less, and inspite of the propaganda people have understood the real state of affairs.

4. During the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of the Maharaja the people had submitted a few fundamental demands signed by as many as 40,000 persons. This "progressive" government had not the courtesy even to acknowledge the receipt of these papers.

It is very well-known that the constitution of the Legislative Council is antequated and is a disgrace to Baroda. The Abkari Department is the only one that flourishes, all others show signs of degeneration.

Some radical steps will have to be taken to stop the rapid degeneration.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, June 25.

SITARAM F. SHARMA.

Devise Means To Prevent Inroads Of British Textiles

(Continued from page 12)

is reduced, it is the Legislature that will reduce the level of protection."

MR. SHROFF SPEAKS OUT

Decision In Interests Of Britain And Not India

"The avidity with which the Government of India have accepted the Special Tariff Board's recommendations for reduction of certain duties reveals the satisfaction afforded to the Finance Member of the Government of India, of not missing any excuse for gradually working down the scale of custom duties.

"The greatest menace to India's Industrial advancement, is the out of date and discarded Free Trade economics of the Finance Member".

So said, Mr. A.D. Shroff, in the course of an interview with a "Chronicle" representative, regarding the Special Tariff Board's recommendations and the acceptance of those recommendations by the Government of India.

NOT SURPRISING

Mr. Shroff said "The recommendations of the Special Tariff Board and the promptitude with which the Government of India have acted on them, cannot at all be surprising, in view of the usual patronage which Lancashire interests have consistently enjoyed in India.

"The much vaunted Fiscal Autonomy Convention and the oft repeated official protestation of India's fiscal policy being regulated primarily in the interests of India are once again exposed as hallow untruths.

"The recent decision of the Assembly to terminate the Ottawa Agreement was a clear indication of what the country wants in regard to the protection of our industries as against the favoured position granted to the British Industrial interests.

"I find complete corroboration of this belief from the official communique which states that, in spite of reduced duties "there is no reason to anticipate that in future years the revenues will be deleteriously affected". He who runs may read that the Government of India seem to be definitely of opinion that the reduced duties will lead to a quantitative increase in Lancashire piecegoods imports, which would make up for the smaller yield of custom revenues, owing to lower duties."

In British Interests

"The famous Montford Report", continued Mr. Shroff "refers to the existence of a suspicion in the mind of the average Indian that the Fiscal Policy of the Government of India is determined more for consideration of British than of Indian interests. I wonder if any fairminded and impartial person whether Indian or non-Indian, can even to-day dispute the justification for the continued existence of this suspicion among Indians."

Concluding Mr. Shroff said "The present Finance Member has made no secret of his conviction that protection is not the right Fiscal Policy for India. He has publicly declared his intention to revise, even the existing revenue duties a number of which, have had the important effect of protecting and rearing several small industries.

"The avidity with which, Government of India have accepted the Tariff Board's recommendations for reduction of certain duties reveals the satisfaction afforded to the Finance Member, of not missing any excuse, for gradually working down the scale of custom duties.

"I have often thought and have little hesitation in saying publicly, that to my mind, the greatest menace to India's Industrial Advancement, is the out of date and discarded Free Trade economics of the Finance Member."

"AGAINST WISHES OF PUBLIC"

CALCUTTA, June, 25.

Interviewed by the "United Press" on the decision of the Government of India's reference to the recommendations of the Cotton Tariff Board, Mr. D. P. Khaitan, president of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce, stated that there could be no doubt that it would adversely affect the cotton mill workers and handloom weavers in the country.

"The Government themselves," Mr. Khaitan continued, "admit that reduction of import duty from 25 to 20 per cent will not affect the revenue of Government. This result can only be achieved in case of imports from Lancashire increase by 25 per cent. that is to say, only if India imports from Lancashire at least one hundred million yards more cloth than she has been doing in the recent past. This quantity of hundred million yards can only be by reducing indigenous manufactures to that extent. Japan will not obviously be affected because the maximum quota has not been prescribed for Japanese imports. Japan would continue to export to this country the maximum quantity of the quota."

In conclusion Mr. Khaitan said:—

"The country has almost with one voice made strong representation to the Tariff Board not only for the maintenance of the 25 per cent duty, but also for the increase there. The country is very keen on developing industries locally. The decision of the Government is therefore obviously against the wishes of the public. Neither the Tariff Board nor India Government can be congratulated on the decision they have arrived at. I trust the members of the Assembly will see to it that import duty is not reduced."—United Press.

ONLY SEMBLANCE OF PROTECTION REMAINS

Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Chief's Warning To Indian Industrialists

AHMEDABAD, June 25.

Dissatisfaction at the new textile duties was expressed by Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, President, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, who declares that protection will now be mere semblance and urges Indian industrialists to devise ways and means to prevent in-road of United Kingdom goods to the detriment of the Indian textile industry.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Kasturbhai Lalbhai said: "As the full text of the Tariff Board's recommendations is not available it is difficult to imagine the considerations which led the Board to arrive at the conclusions at which they had arrived or to conceive the trend of the reasoning behind these conclusions; for the facts submitted before the Board left only one inevitable case, for the continuance, if not for increase, of protection given to Indian textile industry. The Tariff Board was appointed to adjudicate the amount of protection necessary. For this purpose the Board was required to equate the prices of Indian manufactures against imports from United Kingdom. It is indeed strange and intriguing that such an equation should be found to be in no way different from the terms of the Mody-Lees Pact. Not only that, but in the matter of dyed goods where it is an admitted fact that the Indian industry is in its infancy, both the Tariff Board and Government did not show any hesitation when they took off the small protection at present enjoyed.

Looking at the altered position one finds that the Indian textile industry has now been left to find its bearings with less protection than used to be under the ordinary revenue tariff when one calculates duties on stores, dye stuffs and cotton that the industry has to bear and which work out at more than 5 per cent. All things considered, I feel that the effect of the altered duties will be that protection will be a mere semblance and the Indian textile industry will have no appreciable advantage. It is now up to the Indian industrialists to face these hard facts and to devise ways and means which will prevent inroads of U. K. goods to the detriment of the Indian industry.

Lastly, I would add that unfortunately no appeal is provided against the findings of the Tariff Board, otherwise I have little douot on the facts presented to it, that the verdict would be reversed."—A.P

NEW COTTON TARIFF "DISAPPOINTING"

LONDON, June 24.

A joint statement by Sir Clare Lees and Mr. A. D. Campbell, Chairman of the India Section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, declares that the cotton tariff reductions are disappointing and not as substantial as the Lancashire interests hoped to achieve, or they thought the case merited.

The exclusion of printed goods from the reductions created a very serious problem and noted with regret that the duties on cotton yarns were not changed.

Perhaps the best feature of the decision was that it ended, for the time being, the uncertainty which had detrimental effects in trading operations.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Widespread Welcome Rains Over Cotton Belt

Far-Eastern Selling Well Absorbed

WALL-STREET AND PROFESSIONAL SUPPORT

Fears Of Further Release Of Loan Cotton

Bombay, June 25.

Despite a favourable weekly weather report which appears elsewhere and widespread welcome rains in the East, the New York cotton futures market closed very steady on Wednesday Wall-Street and professional buying. There was Far Eastern selling which was well absorbed and the market displayed good undertone. There was some selling by spot houses prior to the first notice-day to-day. Private cables indicate that there are no fears of immediate release of loan cotton.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular. Prices advanced on trade buying but later declined on spot houses selling.

INCREASED BUYING

The market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a decline of 4 points with October 11.45. Weather reports were favourable. Prices steadily improved on increased buying and registered a rise of 8 points from the opening level and October was quoted 11.53 which was the highest level.

SPOT HOUSES SELLING

Later on prices declined on spot houses selling and the market closed at a net decline of 12 points for near months while distants gained 5 points. Spot cotton prices declined 12 points at 12.16c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also irregular and closed at a decline of 17 points to a rise of 4 points for new crop months. Spots lost 13 points at 12.27c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool market opened at a decline of 5 points. There was scattered outside liquidation and hedging which met trade buying. Later on the market moved with New York. Straddle selling and hedging of outsiders offset trade calling. The market closed quiet but steady at a decline of 6 to 7 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined one point at 7.11d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

The Egyptian cotton futures market was also easy with increased selling. Sakels futures declined 3 to 6 points while Uppers closed at a loss of 6 to 8 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was easy on increased selling. Sakels futures lost 22 to 25 points while Ashmouni futures closed 11 to 16 points lower.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (12-13 p.m.)	11.53+04
New York October lowest (10 a.m.)	11.45—04
Liverpool October highest	6.22—05
Liverpool October lowest	6.18—09

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., New York:

The U. S. Government weekly weather report was favourable. Goods market easier. Smaller trade demand. Reaction may go further but think that the statistical position justifies higher prices rather later on.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Tone reactionary on further rains in the East and rumours early release of additional quantity of loan cotton. Weekly weather generally favourable, although parts of West beginning to need rain.

New York: Spot houses selling July. Rather good demand for new crop months on any decline. The weekly weather report was favourable but discounted.

Messrs. Bruel and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson, Liverpool:—

Cotton: Further releases of Loan Cotton uncertain: spot situation tight; we favour purchases particularly after temporary reactions.

Rubber: Improving on better European situation 7/5/8.

Copper: Improving on better European situation £36/17/6

Lead: Showing good absorptive power indicative higher prices.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 24.

July	12.06—.12
October	11.48—.01
December	11.46+.05
January	11.47+04
March	11.48+.02
May	11.51—.01
Middling spot	12.16—.12

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, June 24.

July	12.01—.17
October	11.45+.02
December	11.43+.04
Middling spot	11.27—.13

New York 10.55 A.M.

July	12.13
October	11.48
December	11.44

Noon Call

July	12.14
October	11.50
December	11.47

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 24.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	Bales 3,000
Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 24.

June	6.71—.06
July	6.58—.06
August	6.46—.06
September	6.32—.07
October	6.20—.07
November	6.11—.07
December	6.10—.07
January	6.10—.07
February	6.09—.08
March	6.09—.07
April	6.08—.07
May	6.08—.07
Middling spot.	7.11—.01

10-12 A.M Quotations

July	6.57
October	6.19

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, June 24.

July	8.84
October	8.76
November	8.78
January	8.64
March	8.57
May	8.52
June	8.52
Middling spot	9.08

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, June 24.

BROACH.—		
Fully Good	(Good Staple)	5.63
Fine	(Good Staple)	5.78
Superfine	(Good Staple)	5.93
OOMRA.—		
Fine	(No. 1 staple)	5.55
Superfine	(No. 1 staple)	5.70
Choice	(No. 1 staple)	5.85
BENGAL.—		
Good		4.55
Fully Good		4.65
Fine		4.77

LONDON PRODUCE

London, June 24

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels	nominal
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels	nominal
Wheat South Australia parcels June sellers	31/6

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, June 24

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25

C and F Calcutta per cwt June July nominal	6/7 1/2
C and F Bombay per cwt June July nominal	6/4 1/2
C and F Karachi per cwt June July nominal	6/4 1/2

LONDON SEEDS

London, June 24

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton June sellers	£11-5-0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton June July sellers	£12-18-9
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton July sellers	£13-10-0
Rapeseed Toria (Hull/Cont) c.i.f. ton June July sellers	£12-10-0
Castorseed Bombay c.i.f. ton June July sellers	£12-17-6

LINSEED OIL

London, June 24

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt July sellers	26
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt July August sellers	26

LONDON RUBBER

London, June 24

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb Sellers	7 9/16

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, June 25

June	206.40—100
August	202.60—40
September	200.90—70
October	199.60—60
December	198.30—20

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 25

Following quiet New York advices the local market opened to-day at Rs. 213/8 for Broach A/M delivery and at Rs. 221/8 for Broach J/A delivery. There was scattered buying in new crop months but near months were quiet. The general feeling is in favour of a reaction and there is more disposition to secure profits.

Liverpool market was due to open unchanged but it opened quiet at a decline of one point. Osaka Sampin closed easy and the local market found more sellers which depressed prices. As pointed out before the general sentiment is now turning and the market needs support. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A	220	8	0
Broach A/M	212	0	0
Oomra July	205	4	0
Oomra D/J	192	8	0
Bengal July	180	8	0
Bengal D/J	154	0	0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, June 25.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—				
Bengal U. P.	192	188	183	179
Punjab	192	188	183	179
Oomra No. 3	218	215	212	208
C. P. No. 1	226	225	222	218
C. P. No. 2	224	221	218	214
Broach No. 2	229	225	222	218
Punjab-Ame.	239	235	232	228
Surat	264	260	257	253
Rajpipla	261	257	254	250
Navsari	270	266	263	259

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 25.

Bengal Superfine	189/191
Bengal Fine	186/187
Bengal F.G.	183/184
C. P. 1 Fine	218/219
C. P. 2 Fine	215/217
Arvi Fine	215/217
Ellichpur Fine	215/216
Berar Fine	211/213
Khamgaon Fine	211/213
Mulkapur Fine	204/207
Khandesh Fine	197/202
Jalna/Sailu	199/202
Burwah Sanavad	211/214
Mathia	187/192
Broach Fine	221/224
Dhollera	215/217
Punjab/American	221/226
Sindh-American	221/226
Cambodia	261/266
Compta	226/231
Westerns	211/221
Miraj	211/214
Jagadia Ankleshwar	253/255
Surat	256/257
Navsari	266/268
Kampala	344/346
Manza	325/326

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 25.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 days	This year.
Khandesh	104	300,034
Central India	1,830	270,922
Barsi and Nagar	667	168,833
Hyderabad-Gaorani	51	39,227
Berar	212	337,514
Central Provinces	214	89,894
Total Oomras	3,078	1,206,424
Dholera	3,824	232,900
N.-W. Provinces	30	62,125
Rajputana	1,819	95,455
Sind-Punjab	469	454,861
Broach	...	383,598
Coompta and Dharwar	885	82,038
Westerns-Northerns	1,094	51,917
Cocoanada	...	45
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	16,377
Persian	...	9
American	...	25,390
Egyptian and African	1,799	213,538
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	12,998	2,825,037

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 18th June.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	734	471,914
Japan and China	8,951	1,186,172
Coast Ports	...	36,453
Up-country by Rail	...	189,482
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	21,145
Total	9,685	1,905,166

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: July 171 October 150 at Cross Rate 5.02 13/32

Bombay Liverpool: Broach July/Aug 220/8 Liverpool July 6.56 Rs. 65 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 213 Liverpool May 6.06 Rs. 51 3/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach July/Aug 220/8 New York July 12.06 Rs. 45 3/4 at Cross Rate 5.02 13/32

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937 213 New York May 11.51 Rs. 41 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.02 13/32

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 25.

	Cwts.
Wheat	10,051
Linseed	8,305
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	155
Gingellyseed	278
Poppyseed	7
Groundnuts	2,072
Castorseed	3,138
Rice	22,155
Myrabollams	745
Cottonseed	1,038
Mowraseed	200
Gram	2,830
Joowar	100
Barley	100
Bajree	1,454
Indian Sugar	1,079
	Tons.
Coal	765

MONEY & EXCHANGES

Bombay, June 25

B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D June December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 5/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	266 3/4
Banks selling T T	264 3/4
Banks buying T T	262 1/2
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	572
Banks buying T T	582
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 3/4
Banks buying T T	77 1/2
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	56
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 3/4
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	86 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	93 1/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 24th instant	5.02 3/8
Japan/London 25th instant	1/2 3/32
Java/London 25th instant	7.38
Hongkong/London 25th instant	1/3 1/2
Shanghai/London 25th instant	1/2 3/8
London/Paris 24th instant	76.16
London/Belgium 24th instant	29.74
London/Switzerland 24th instant	15.43 1/2
London/Berlin 24th instant	12.48 1/2
London/Stockholm 24th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 24th instant	5.02 7/16
London Amsterdam 24th instant	7.42 1/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.	
Gold 23rd instant	£6-18-9
Gold 24th instant	£6-18-7 1/2
Silver London Ready 23rd instant	19 5/8
24th instant	19 13/16
Silver London Forward 23rd instant	19 5/8
24th instant	19 13/16
Silver New York Ready 23rd instant	45
24th instant	45
London Discounts 3 mos 23rd instant	7/8 p.c.
24th instant	3/4 p.c.
London Discounts 6 mos 23rd instant	13/16 p.c.
24th instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money: Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 24

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	85 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	97 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59	106 1/2
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	109 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55	115 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68	118
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47	114 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38	100 1/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1949/52	102
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	106

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 24

Rupee Paper, 3½ p.c.	£ 73
Indian Stock 3 p.c. 1948 or later.	£ 85-5/8
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. 1931 or later	£ 97-3/4
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. 1950/55	£ 115-1/2
Consols 2½ p.c.	£ 85-1/2
Conversion Loan, 3½ p.c. 1961	£ 107-1/2
War Loan, 3½ p.c. 1952	£ 106
Funding Loan, 4 p.c. 1960/69	£ 117
Victory Bonds 4 pc.	£ 115-1/2
Chartered Bank of India, Austria, & China	£ 14
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London reg.)	£ 102
National Bank of India	£ 44-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 10-1/8

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 24

T T London on:—	
New York closing rate	5.02 7/16
Paris	76.16
Berlin	12.48 1/2
Madrid	36.76
Amsterdam	7.42 1/4
Brussels	29.74
Milan	63.81
Berne	15.43 1/2
Prague	121.25

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, June 24

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 3/4 per cent to 3/4 per cent

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 3/4 per cent to 3/4 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent

Interest day to day loan 1/4 per cent to 1/2 per cent

Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 25

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 New Loan	100/6/0
3 per cent 1951/54	103/7/0
3 per cent 1941	104/7
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	98/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	107/1
4 per cent 1943	110/12
4 per cent 1960/70	115/6
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/5
5 per cent 1939/44	108/8
5 per cent 1940/43	110/13
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	107/6

TAX-FREE

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	120/11
4 per cent 1954/63 Mysore	110/13
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	123
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	108

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1947	109/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974	108/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959	118/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954	130
6 per cent K P T 1956	130
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	104/6

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened at Rs. 98/12/6 and improved to Rs. 98/15. Next settlement quotes annas two lower.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, June 24

July	14.56+02
August	14.69—01
September	14.77—01

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 24

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	57
Electric Bond Common	21
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	77
Consolidated Gas	37
American Tel and Tel	169 1/2
Western Union Telg	87
Radio Corporation	12
New York Central	37
Great North Pfd	40
Bethelehem Steel	54
United States Steel	64 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	35 1/2
General Motor	67 3/4
Socony	12 3/4
National Dairy	26
Chase Bank	41 1/2
National City Bank	36
Sun Life of Canada	465
Int Nickel of Canada	51 1/2
American Smelting	82
Sears Roebuck	76

Market strong further rise possible. Additional dividends probable in many stocks under New Tax Bill strengthening market. 'Iron Age' says long term outlook for Steel is far from encouraging.

Total business: 1 1/2 million.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, June 25

Java ready	13 7 3
June shipment	4 0 0
July Sept shipment	3 15 6
Oct Dec shipment	3 15 0
Kesar ready	13 2 0
Saraya ready	13 1 0
Harinagar ready	12 15 0
Spot Java	F. 3.80

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, June 24

September	2.79+04
December	2.66—
January	2.48+01
May	2.48+01

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 24

July	72 3/4d.
October	72 1/4d.
December	71 7/8d.

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, June 25

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£36 15 0
Standard copper 3 months	£37 0 0
Electrolytic copper	£41 2 6
New York—	
Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents
Non-Blue Eagle	8 7/8 cents
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 32 8 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 38 12 0

Tone: Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 24-6-36	7024000	4339000
Receipts Yesterday 24-6-36	3000	1000
Exports to date 24-6-36	6001000	4721000
Stock at Ports 19-6-36	1484000	1339000
Stock at Interior Towns 19-6-36	1462000	218000
Stock at Liverpool 19-6-36	706000	682000
Visible Supply 19-6-36	4024000	3846000
Quantity in sight 19-6-36	12177000	7948000
Quantity out of sight 19-6-36	11259000	9420000

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 21st/22nd June	4,261
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	2,812,039
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,315,079
Increase	496,960

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, June 24

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	6 3/4

STOCK EXCHANGE

Active Covering In Textile Issues

Profit-Taking In Steel Shares

CEMENTS AND BURMA STEADY

BOMBAY, June 25.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was expected to show some weakness in cotton mill shares following reduction in import duty on Lancashire but the action of the market proved a surprise to those who were inclined on the bear side. There was active and impressive covering in mill shares which resulted in a sharp rise. It is believed that those who anticipated reduction in import duty, were carrying imported short interest. These shorts covered freely and cotton mill shares recorded a sharp rise otherwise there was absence of any buying. Reduction in duty is bound to have adverse effect particularly on white cloth. Osaka sampin market declined to-day 250 points.

Tata Iron and Steel shares the chief active spot of speculative interest displayed good undertone and prices reached new high levels but towards the close there was some selling by insiders and prices declined few points from the highest level but closing prices as compared with yesterday were a shade better.

Hydro Electric group was quiet with a moderate turnover. Cement shares were very steady and Indian cement was leading this group. Bellapur and Burmas were steady with a fairly good support.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, June 25.

500	Ahm. Prantij	902 8
500	Bombay Cotton	10 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	677 8
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	145 0
100	Central India	236 14
100	Colaba	118 12
100	Coorla	85 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	290 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100	Finlay	115 10
100	Gokak	163 12
1000	Hindustan	1705 0
100	Indore	54 6
100	Khatau	61 4
100	Kohinoor	215 10
250	Laxmi	585 0
100	Madhavji	4 12
250	Madras United	35 0
100	Morarji	705 0
250	Modern	41 0
50	Mysore	85 10
100	New Great	114 6
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	250 0
25	Sassoon Silk	33 4
1000	Sholapur	1810 0
50	Simplex	63 12
100	Swadeshi	167 8
100	Swan	83 2
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1185 0
1000	Western	760 0
	BANKS.	
50-110	Baroda	113 0
25-50	Central	34 10
500	Imperial	1577 8
125-100	Imp. Conty	388 12
50-100	India	130 0
100	Reserve Bank	131 0
5	Union	5-7-0
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	37 6
70	Gwalior	125 0
160	Indian	533 12
100	Katni Dfd	2295 0
100	Katni Ord.	386 4
75	Okha	285 0
10	Punjab	26 6
100	Sahabad	497 8
70	United	145 0
	INSURANCE.	
15-100	Jupiter	12 10
15-75	New India	44 0
200	Oriental	4920 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 2
	ELECTRIC	
100	Ahmedabad Old	165 0
1000	Andhra Valley	1642 8
10	Ajmer	13 2
50	Bom. Tram	160 0
100	Bombay Suburban	202 8
10	Broach	11 8
100	Karachi	245 0
100	Poona	230 0
100	Surat	191 4
100	Tata Hydro	177 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 25

Century 133 142 146 145

Bombay Dyeing 662 673 671 682 680 682 677/8

Kohinoor 209 208 216 215/10

Central India 227 238 237 236/14

New Great 110 111 114

Simplex 61 62 63/12

Swadeshi 160 162 167/8

Bundi 37/8 37/6 37/7

I Cement 531 532 535 533/12

Punjab 26/6

Shahabad 488 496 498 497/8

Andhra 1647 1640 1645 1641 1642/8

Tata Hydro 178/7 178/2 177/8

Tata Power 1643 1641 1647 1641 1645 1637 1636/4

Tram Ord 160

T Steel Defd 730 728 737 730 735 728 736 727 728 727

T Steel Ord 182/8 183/12 183 183/12 182/8 182/12

Tata Steel 2nd pref 162/4 163/4 162/8

Bellapur 196 198 196

B Steam 295 296/14

B Burma 463 465 464 468 463/2

1000	Tata Power	1636 4
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	902 8
100	C. Province	98 0
100	Dhond Baramati	100 0
100	Gujrat	88 0
100	Mandra Bhon	99 8
100	Pachora Jamner	96 0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	99 0
500	Tapty Valley	793 12
	MININGS.	
10	Shivrajpur	37 12
30	Tata Steel Def.	727 8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	182 12
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
100	Alcock	237 8
50	Belapur Sugar	196 4
250	Bombay Steam	296 14
125	Bombay Burma	463 12
50	Bombay Burma Con.	158 12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	5-12-9
50	Bombay Telephone	115 0
100	Indian Bleaching	111 4
100	Indian Radio Defd.	532 8
100	Indian Radio Ord.	520 0
1000	Port Canning	575 0
15	Scindia	19 0
30	Premier Construction	85 0
25	Tata Oil	18 0
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,453 12
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	305 0
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	86 0
5	p.c. Central India	523 12
7	p.c. Katni 1st.	133 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7 1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	153 12
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1556 4
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	185 10
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	162 8
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	9 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	562 8

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 24

Broach J/A opening 222 3/4; highest 223; lowest 221; closing 221

Broach A/M 1937 opening 214 3/4; highest 214 3/4; lowest 213 1/2; closing 213 1/2

Oomra July opening 208 1/4; highest 208 1/4; lowest 206 3/4; closing 206 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 194 1/2; highest 194 3/4; lowest 193 3/4; closing 193 3/4

Bengal July opening 178 3/4; highest 179; lowest 178 3/4; closing 179

Bengal D/J opening 155 1/2; highest 155 1/2; lowest 155; closing 155

Tejimandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 3 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-7-36) Rs. 7 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 25 1/4

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 24

July	0.96 1/8c.
September	0.97 1/8c.

LONDON SILVER

London, June 24

Spot	19 13/16
Forward	19 13/16

LONDON GOLD

London, June 24

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£6-18-1 1/2

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, June 25

Yesterday London gold prices declined 1 1/2 d. to £6-18-7 1/2. London Paris Exchange was 9 points up at 76.16. Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted 5.02 13/32. London silver prices advanced 3/16d. to 19 13/16 on Bombay and speculative buying. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 3/8.

The local market was dull and featureless to-day with a limited turnover. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD

Ready	34 5 0
Ashad delivery	34 5 3
Ashad Tejimandi	0 2 9
Shrawan delivery	34 5 3
Shrawan Tejimandi	0 6 0

SILVER

Ready	49 1 0
Ashad delivery	49 2 0
Ashad Tejimandi	0 9 6
Shrawan delivery	49 3 6
Shrawan Tejimandi	1 4 0

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, June 24

July	44.75—15
September	45.28+18
December	45.35+18

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1936

Tragic Reminder Of India's Subjection

Reaction To Tariff Board Proposals

BRITISH PREFERENCE CONDEMNED

Lower Duties Will Bring Fresh Assault On Labour

The recommendations of the Special Tariff Board and the Government of India Resolution thereon have been universally condemned by the Indian businessmen. The following excerpts from the interviews we publish on this page, sum up the reactions:—

Counter-blast To Assembly

"Lancashire has got all its points. This is more than a counter-blast to the denunciation of the Ottawa Agreement for which the Assembly voted.

"The Indian Capitalists are bound to use the fact of reduction of duties on Lancashire goods as an argument against any amelioration of working conditions. In less time than one would expect, there will be more retrenchments and wage-cuts."

——JAMNADAS M. MEHTA.

Short-sighted & Niggardly

"These reductions will have a very adverse effect on Indian manufactures, and it will not be surprising if in the course of a few years, the ideal of the Free-Trade Finance Member to reduce India merely to an agricultural country is fulfilled.

"I am afraid Government have treated our premier industry in a very short-sighted and niggardly manner."

——Sir RAHIMTOOLA CHINOY.

Exposed To Further Onslaughts

"The Tariff Board Report has not added any valuable principles for elucidating the question of protection to the Textile Industry, which will continue to recur so long as the purchasing power of the farmer is low and the industry is exposed to onslaughts, not merely from Japan, but, under the new lower duties, from the United Kingdom."

——MANU SUBEDAR.

Against Wishes Of Public

"There can be no doubt that it will adversely affect the Cotton Mill workers and handloom weavers in country.....

"The decision of the Government is obviously against the wishes of the public."

——D. P. KHAITAN.

Finer Counts Chiefly Hit

"The consequences of reduction (of duties) are quite well-known to the public..... Only one thing must be said, and that is, that the finer counts goods have been chiefly hit.

——MATHRADAS VISSANJI.

Mody-Lees Legacy

"It has got to be remembered that this enquiry was the direct outcome of the Mody-Lees Pact, and it is significant that the conclusions of the Board closely approximate to the arrangement arrived at in that Pact, except that the reductions in duties are to become effective before the general surcharges on import duties and on income-tax, imposed in 1931 on account of financial stringency, have been entirely removed."

——V. N. CHANDAVARKAR.

Tragic Reminder

"True to their tradition, the Government of India have honoured the decision of the Assembly in its breach and have, once again, tragically reminded us of the political domination of Great Britain for the economic exploitation of India."

——A. D. SHROFF.

MORE RETRENCHMENTS AND WAGE-CUTS

"Indian working class, on principle cannot favour protection, but in the present condition of India, adequate protection to indian Industries is inevitable, if they are to survive. The Indian capitalists are bound to use the fact of reduction of duties on Lancashire goods as an argument against any amelioration of working conditions. In less time than one would expect, there will be more retrenchments and wage-cuts."

This was the view expressed by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mayor of Bombay, in an interview with the "Chronicle" representative regarding the Special Tariff Board recommendations.

NOT UNEXPECTED.

He said "What was expected has at last happened and the Lancashire Millowners deserve to be congratulated, of one further proof they have given of their influence with the Secretary of State for India. The Government of India, as the subordinate branch, was bound to yield to the inevitable, even if they were disinclined to favour reduction of duties on Lancashire imports. Under the regime of the present Finance Member, however, even a mild protest from the Government of India was hardly expected. Nor is one much surprised that the Report of the Tariff Board is unanimous, although the report is clearly against the weight of evidence recorded before them and against some of their own findings."

"GOT ALL ITS POINTS."

"The oft repeated promise of Lancashire regarding purchase of Indian cotton, is still feeble in operation but Lancashire has got all its points. This is more than a counterblast to the denunciation of the Ottawa Agreement for which the Assembly voted. The Ottawa Agreement, will perhaps, in course of time, be substituted by another agreement and Lancashire has got what it wanted. India alone is the loser by the fact of reduction of protection to the extent of 20 per cent.

MORE WAGE-CUTS AHEAD.

Continuing Mr. Mehta said "Indian working class, on principle, cannot favour protection but in the present circumstances of India adequate protection to Indian Industries is inevitable, if they are to survive. The Indian Capitalists are bound to use the fact of reduction as an argument against any amelioration of working conditions. Already, in spite of high protection, wages have been cut down, retrenchments have been effected in more than one centre and it is the constant wail of the Millowners, particularly in Bombay and to a lesser extent in Ahmedabad, that the industry does not pay, that the stocks are accumulating and that the future is dark. At the top of all this, now comes a severe breach in the protection wall and in less time than one would expect, there will be more retrenchments and wage-cuts. As things stand, the workers have been subjected to terrible strain to keep body and soul together. Minimum wage is still far off. The housing conditions are too deplorable for words and with this report of the Tariff Board coming into force from to-day the workers in the textile industry will be faced with a situation for which the Government of India alone will be largely responsible."

PAINFUL SURPRISE FOR CHINOY

"I should strongly protest against the manner and method in which the conclusions of the Tariff Board have been implemented by the Government. I am afraid that Government have dealt with our premier industry in a very short-sighted and niggardly manner," said Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, in an interview with a "Chronicle" representative on the Government of India's acceptance of the Tariff Board recommendations.

Sir Rahimtoola said:—

"I am painfully surprised at the recommendations of the Tariff Board, published this morning. Though there were fears in the air that the Board would make recommendations favourable to Lancashire, I was optimistic enough to believe that these fears were wrong, and that the Board would continue the present scale of duties, if it would not make suggestions for increase.

The evidence which was before the Board from Indian manufacturers all went to show that the Indian Mill Industry stood greatly in need not only of the protection it was getting but also of enhanced protection. Demands of Lancashire, on the other hand, were not backed up,—if I may say so,—by any pertinent and tangible evidence. All that they did was practically to ask for the abolition of all duties, thus making the path clear for their inroads into this country. In view of all this, it is very disconcerting to find that the Tariff Board have actually recommended reduction in the duties on plain grey goods, as also the duties on bordered grey, bleached and coloured piecegoods. These reductions will have a very adverse effect on Indian manufactures, and it will not be surprising if in the course of a few years the ideal of the free-trade Finance Member to reduce India merely to an agricultural country is fulfilled.

I should also like to strongly protest against the manner and method in which these conclusions of the Tariff Board have been implemented by Government. The new rates are declared to come into force to-day—Government have quoted certain precedents from the past, but those precedents were in the direction of increasing the duties and not in the direction of lowering the duties. Government could have well waited for the decision of the Assembly which is meeting in the month of September, instead of rushing in and by Executive action declaring the recommendations effective from to-day. I am afraid that Government have dealt with our premier industry in a very short-sighted and niggardly manner."

Maj. E. H. Hawes, Chief Inspector of Bombay Customs, has been made M.B.E. in the recent Birthday Honours.

"BOARD WORKED ON FAULTY METHOD"

In an interview to the "Bombay Chronicle," regarding the recommendations of the Textile Tariff Board and the decision of the Government of India thereon, Mr. Manu Subedar, President, Small Industries Association, Bombay, said that the conclusion of the Tariff Board was expected but the haste with which the Government had adopted the recommendations, in spite of the Assembly vote on Ottawa, with which the Board have nothing to do, indicated the Government's anxiety to force British preference on India piece-meal and without a definite plan, or without asking the United Kingdom for any 'quid pro quo.'

Continuing Mr. Manu Subedar observed, "The fact that many mills in Bombay cannot earn enough for depreciation,—and successive reports recently published give out a tale of loss,—should have made Government go slowly, if they had any concern with regard to the welfare of Indian investor or of Indian labour. The inevitable result now would be—and this would come about within the next year or two—that several mills working on the margin and living in hope, would be forced into liquidation or drastic reconstruction, adding to the extensive unemployment, which already exists.

CHEAPER OCEAN TRANSPORT.

"The Tariff Board's report is defective in so far as it makes no allowance for additional capital cost for any mill erected in India as compared with a mill erected in the United Kingdom, and additional running cost in respect of stores, and the inevitable addition in respect of the remuneration of the managing agent. Ocean transport is so cheap relative to land transport, that goods from Bombay or Ahmedabad can reach Calcutta or Madras, or any of the interior centres only at actually heavier cost than the total cost of transport from Lancashire. Twenty per cent would barely cover the difference and, therefore, it is ridiculous to suggest that 20 per cent offers much protection.

"The Board has worked on a method, which is faulty, and has not given the benefit of any doubt to the Indian industry. Nor has the Tariff Board fixed any uniform standard for collecting figures and accounts from mills, so that, in the event of an emergency if the prices of Lancashire goods take a sudden dip, the industry can go to Government, and Government would have something in their hands to enable them to readjust duties on a sliding scale. This is very unfortunate, as it means that the new lower duties will be crystallised until the industry is in serious distress and asks for a fresh enquiry, which will, in its turn, take more than a year. Tariff adjustments in all other countries in the world, in the interests of industry, are now taking place much quicker and the machinery has been overhauled everywhere, but in India it has been left to drift.

"LARGE LOOPHOLE"

"The Tariff Board's finding that there is not much direct competition between the products of the handloom industry and imports of the United Kingdom, is absolutely wrong with respect to that portion of the handloom industry, which is engaged on fine counts. Besides, a large loophole has been left by the Board's inability or unwillingness to deal with the protection required against the United Kingdom imports of not only artificial silk, but mixture fabrics of cotton and artificial silk. The Board has also run away from the question of protection to yarn produced in India. The reason why Spinning Mills have introduced weaving is not because of larger relative protection to weaving, but because of the inadequate protection to yarn. Reducing protection to cloth must weaken a section of the handloom industry, which constitutes the market for Indian yarn, and will compel many Spinning Mills to go over to weaving.

"While the form of the enquiry is satisfied, the substance is not there, and the Tariff Board report has not added any valuable principles for elucidating the question of protection to the Textile Industry, which will continue to recur so long as the purchasing power of the farmer is low and the Industry is exposed to onslaughts not merely from Japan, but under the new lower duties, from the United Kingdom."

Prof. Jagannath, Manager of the Olympic Hockey Team, arrived in Bombay on his way to Berlin.

ILL-JUSTIFIED REDUCTIONS

Mr. Mathradas Vissonji, M.L.A., interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative, said: "When the Tariff Board began looking into the question of Tariffs, it was strongly rumoured that the duties on Lancashire goods would be reduced by 5 per cent. That rumour has come out true. The consequences of such a reduction are quite well-known to the public and need not be repeated here. Only one thing must be said and that is that the finer count goods have been chiefly hit.

"As if the import duty of half an anna per pound on the cotton imported from Africa and Egypt was not sufficient, this little reduction will hinder the advance of the production of finer goods in the country, as against Lancashire, which is the chief source of supply for these goods."

MILLOWNERS DEPLORE RECOMMENDATIONS

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Chairman, Millowners' Association, Bombay, interviewed regarding the recommendations of the Special Tariff Board on Indian Textile Industry; by a "Chronicle" representative, deplored the recommendation of the Tariff Board in regard to the yarn duties.

Particularly as regards higher counts, there was in his opinion ample justification for the levy of higher duties.

He hoped the Legislative Assembly would be given the opportunity of discussing the Report and the undertaking given by Sir Joseph Bhore, fulfilled.

FAIR AND PATIENT HEARING

"As I have not yet received a copy of the Tariff Board's Report" said Mr. Chandavarkar and until my Committee have had an opportunity of studying it in detail, it is difficult for me to give to the press anything more than my first personal impression.

"At the outset, I should like to place on record our appreciation of the very fair, full and patient hearing given to the Industry by the Tariff Board. We were not only permitted to submit our formal written and oral evidence, but when points of difficulty arose, the Board went out of its way to invite us to supplement our evidence in order to remove those difficulties.

"I sincerely hope that the budgetary position next year will be such that the general relief to the tax-payer, which was the basis of the concession contemplated in the Mody-Lees Pact, will be forthcoming.

Greatest Disappointment

"Our greatest disappointment is the recommendation in connection with the Yarn duties, where, particularly as regards fine count yarns, there was, in my opinion, ample justification for the levy of higher duties.

"While I am glad that the Tariff Board have recommended the retention of the existing level of duties on prints and on artificial silk goods, I feel that, taking into consideration the fact that the printing industry in India is as yet in its infancy—as admitted by the Tariff Board—a somewhat higher level of duties on that class of goods would have been justified.

"One of the most significant features of the report is the departure from the formula laid down by previous Tariff Boards for the calculation of fair selling prices. Previous Tariff Boards have considered 8 per cent. as a fair return on capital invested; in the Murray Report, this figure has been reduced to 6 per cent. Similarly, the figure for interest on working capital has been reduced to 4½ per cent.

Sir J. Bhore's Promise

"While I appreciate the reasons given by Government for giving immediate effect to the recommendations made by the Board, I hope that the Central Legislature will be given an opportunity of considering the report as a whole, more particularly in view of the very clear statement made by Sir Joseph Bhore on the floor of the Assembly in January 1935, during the course of the debate on the Indo-British Trade Agreement, when he stated;

"If the substantive level of protection granted by the Legislature

(Continued on Page 10)

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *A King By Night*

SO YOU WERE PROMISED THE OTHER HALF OF THIS THOUSAND DOLLAR BANKNOTE FOR GIVING INFORMATION --- WHERE DID YOU GET THIS HALF?
5-30
I FOUND IT BEFORE YOU CAME--LAYING ON THE JUDGE'S DESK, IN AN ENVELOPE!--ADDRESSED TO ME!
THERE WAS A NOTE INSIDE, OF COURSE?
YES, SIR--IT TOLD ME WHERE TO CALL ---I GUESS YOU WANT THAT NUMBER?
© 1936, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved.
IT ISN'T NECESSARY--- I HAD THIS WIRE TAPPED BEFORE I LEFT SCOTLAND YARD!
LYMAN ANDERSON

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